HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,984.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE TO INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
ORIENTAL	5284	F. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
PENINSULAR	8294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. GOLCONDA	10,500	F. H. Gordon	31st "
ORIENTAL	5284	F. Spicer	7th Nov.
EGYPT	7912	J. B. Lendon	14th "
PENINSULAR	8295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked ‡ proceed to Aden only, and Passengers proceeding there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE [illegible] at the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. LIGHT AND HAND BAGGAGE at the Ballard Pier on FRIDAY AFTERNOON next previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Luggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's [illegible] Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venereal Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS leave BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RUTHERFORD,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and at Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING BERTHS and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Oceanic and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

A SERVANT is met on arrival.

LUGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

Agents for
PACKAGES cleared of Customs.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	6,851	[illegible]	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,000	[illegible]	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,895	G. [illegible]	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transit at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 2 hours to cross the Adriatic.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA PORT SAID, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	[illegible]	[illegible]	3rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID, DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	E. Mease	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bollen	4,191	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	E. Mease	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bollen	4,191	1st Jan. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 190	Rs. 325	Rs. 100

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	[illegible]	5,046	30th Nov. 1903.
* NIPPON	G. Fabris	5,317	22nd Dec. 1903.
† CHINA	[illegible]	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Colombo.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 160	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 270. 2nd Class Rs. 185. Saloon Rs. 260.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Tickets are issued via Trieste, the Ostend and Calais Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transit at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 2 hours to cross the Adriatic.

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

P. & O. S. N. Co. Steamer [illegible] tons Captain [illegible] on 15th Oct. 1903. For further particulars apply to

SCARPA, Agent,
Ezra & Sassoon Houses, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Circulars, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and despatch at the lowest rates. Estimates for large Editions, Albums in the Binding, Book Ruling, &c., &c. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd Oct. at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the Rajputana Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 5th Oct. at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOAVARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder (Cutch Mandvi), Mandvi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Basrah (in the foregoing or any order).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSHEHR.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st October, at 10 a.m.

FOR COBBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to or from Company's Steamers for Johannesburg, East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town).

FOR ORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 20th Oct., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, and Mozambique).

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "[illegible]WARA," 2,000 tons, on or about [illegible] Oct.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers. Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway stations and shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description [illegible] for despatch via [illegible], Henry Wig[illegible] & Co. London, or Messrs. Wing, Smith & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)... Rs. 450
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 335

Passengers proceeding to London from [illegible] are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Ships on Port Said, Rs. [illegible]; London, via Marseilles [illegible]

[illegible] to Liverpool ([illegible]
Rs. [illegible]
[illegible] to Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort and [illegible] cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about
BOHEMIA	Hunt	[illegible] Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	8th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking. [illegible] Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co., Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GILBEY & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Ia, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS [illegible] in closest Wood and the Color [illegible] Copper Plate Engraving [illegible] apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST BRANDS OF PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in skin (Italian), Anchovies Salted (loose), Black and Green Olives (loose), All Kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES received Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI at 5 as. lb., and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. net at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans [illegible] Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CARSI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated CREMOLINO CLARET as a Specialité, and a thoroughly Genuine Article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bots.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF THESE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
CHOCOLATE SPECIALITIES.

CREAMS
ALMOND
NOUGAT
PEPPERMINT
LIQUEURS

Made fresh on the Premises, Rs. 2 per lb.

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
JUST UNPACKED
AND
PETER'S BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE
CAN NOW BE HAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS
AND
CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[illegible] SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Four Pounds Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Consignments.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and CROSS BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waelers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 60). Troublesome horses of all sorts.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; Price [illegible] Rs. 20 per mensem including Syce. Stabling [illegible] on all horses kept by owners, at Rs. 5 per [illegible]. Commission on horses bought and sold [illegible]. Examination and Certificate Rs. 15. [illegible] at Rs. 5 [illegible] Rs. 5.

CHEMICAL HORSE FOOD [illegible] as the market, to [illegible] delivered free in Bombay. Specific [illegible] Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, [illegible] Cleaned Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

RICHARDSON, Groom and Coachman of many description [illegible] at very best materials, under personal [illegible] by skilled workmen.

RIDING Horses for Hire. Carriages of every description [illegible] with prompt care and despatch. Orders [illegible] of dress [illegible] and [illegible] Carriages [illegible] by Contract [illegible] Carriages [illegible] Horses [illegible] Coachmen [illegible] Grooms [illegible] Syces [illegible] Horses [illegible] Carriages [illegible] Harness [illegible] Saddlery [illegible] Carriages

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JUGMOHUNDAS TRIBHUVANDAS of Bombay Dossa Desyal Vania attained the age of Majority on the 5th day of August, 1903, and he hereby repudiates the partnership alleged to subsist between himself and the person or persons carrying on business under the name, style and firm of LALOOBHAI MUGHAND, and all interest in and liability in respect of the said business and firm if such partnership, interest or liability ever existed.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1903.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. JUGMOHUNDAS TRIBHUVANDAS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby GIVEN that the LORD BISHOP of Bombay will HOLD his Second and Final VISITATION in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1903, at 4 P.M., and all the Chaplains and other Clergy of the Church of England within the Diocese of Bombay are hereby cited to appear before the said Lord Bishop at the time and place aforesaid.

E. CECIL. B. ACWORTH,
Acting Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay.
Bombay, 18th September, 1903.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at Bhagoorwadi, on THURSDAY, the 8th October, 1903, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1902.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in Director's in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditor or auditors for the year 1903.

By order of the Board of Directors,

S. E. CHENAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 22nd October, 1903, both days inclusive.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1904.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on FRIDAY, 23rd October, 1903, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a Sealed Cover, superscribed Tenders for Stationery and Paper.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on SATURDAY, 24th October, 1903.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Railway,
Gorakhpur.

Gorakhpur, 15th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 19th October, 1903, at the following Stations for admission to the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay Establishment), for which there are SEVEN VACANCIES this year:—

Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.		
Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, Karachi.		
Do.	do.	Mhow do. Mhow
Do.	do.	Poona do. Poona
Senior	do.	Rampur

2. Candidates must be European or Eurasian parentage and over 16 or under 19 years of age. They must be of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good character, and they will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the SURGEON-GENERAL, with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., on any day, except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the late WILLIAM HENRY PROPERT, late of 33 Dawson Street, Piccadilly, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, deceased, who died at 28 Cambridge Gate aforesaid on or about the [illegible] day of [illegible] last, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted by the [illegible] Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1903, and Letters of Administration with the Will of the said deceased annexed were on the 1st day of September, 1903, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES REDDIE the duly Constituted Attorney of FREDERICK NORMAN GRIFFITH PROPERT, one of the Executors named in the said Will for the use and benefit of and limited until further the said Frederick Norman Griffith Propert, shall send or cause to be sent to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said James Reddie, at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 15th day of October, 1903, as after that date the said James Reddie, Attorney for the said Frederick Norman Griffith Propert will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Attorney shall then have notice and he will not be liable for any assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 15th day of September, 1903.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Administrator's Solicitors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL, SCRAP AXLES AND TYRES, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, 1903, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Foreman's Ward Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 20) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the tender, and, in addition, further orders or Government Promissory notes will not be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, who will give on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more stock than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1903.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.

BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "BOMBAY MARU," Captain T. MORAI, 3,211 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 9th proximo.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Nawsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

SAILING TO EUROPE.

S.S. "PROME," 3,580 tons, Commander F. McKay, WILL SAIL about 8th October, 1903.

Excellent accommodation for 1st Class Passengers. Finest table.

No Surgeon or Stewardess carried.

For full particulars of Fares and Passage apply to Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Bombay, 29th September, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "BOMBAY MARU" from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that the is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No 14, Victoria Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removal from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nawsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY is to RAISE a LOAN of Rs. 7,50,000 in open Market on the security of Municipal Revenue for Drainage Works, the rate of interest being 3½ per cent. per annum.

Forms of application and notices inviting Tenders can be had on application.

Tenders are to be received till 15th October, 1903.

MOTILAL LALLBHAI,
President, A.M.

29th September, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY the 1st proximo, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th September, 1903.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons, being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of MATTHEW HENRY STARLING, late of Bombay, European, Barrister-at-law, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 11th day of July, 1903, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was, on the 21st day of September, 1903, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ERNEST BARKLEY RAIKES, the Executor in India of in the said Will named, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors, for the said Ernest Barkley Raikes, on his behalf, at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 20th day of October, 1903, after that date the said Ernest Barkley Raikes will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor in India shall have notice as aforesaid, and no claims against whom subsequently shall be enforced.—Dated this 30th day of September, 1903.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Solicitors for the Executor in India.

BY RESOLUTION of the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 30th of June, 1903, sanctioned by Royal Decree No. 50, dated July 31st, 1903, our Board of Managers has been dissolved and Mr. J. W. FRESE, former member of this Board has been APPOINTED SOLE DIRECTOR of our Company.

The "Commissariaat" of the

HOLLAND-BOMBAY TRADING COMPANY, LD.

TEGELBERG, Pres.

G. M. BOISSEVAIN, Secr.

Amsterdam, August, 1903.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen; Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crapons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Suiting and other Novelties of goods too many to enumerate to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All customers are earnestly solicited to favour a visit as low prices must will not return without a handy good bargains.

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NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, fireworks maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 21 years ago, SISSIE LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Royalty Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 899 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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MERRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF Salved Goods, Damaged Bales of Cotton, Grains and Seeds Loose and in Bags, Landed ex. s.s. Hilarious.

Under Instructions from their Charles E. Sargent, Messrs. MERRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 2nd October, 1903, at 2 p.m. at Victoria Road, Sewri Bunder, sail on account of whom it may concern, consisting of a large number of damaged full-pressed bales of cotton, linseed, ginned seeds, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed, myrabolleums, etc., to see and in bags, gunny bags, etc., landed damaged by the s.s. Hilarious.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

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Bombay, 1st October, 1903.

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WE WILL DO that which one dollar cannot do—the most in India. We have English OVEN-BAKING enamel, and skilled workmen to renovate your Cycles at fare rates.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE by Harris at Taunton in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premium	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	43 4	36 13	30 16	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 1	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 8	38 13	26
27	25 6	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 5	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 16	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 4	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 3	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being that free of Participating before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

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And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern medicines and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is welcomed mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

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ISSUED FOR..... £2,327,000
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Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr.

The amount payable would be Rs.

10,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,156 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000,
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

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1901..... £ 15,722,696
Revenue for 1901 ..... £ 3,308,103

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whitpit.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	87 12-16	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	90 1-4	= — 1-4
3½ do, Indian Sterling Loan	103 1-2	= — 1-2
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66	= — 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 3-8	= unchanged
2 months hence	27	= do
Spot in New York	57 3-8	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·20	= do
Berlin "	20·38 1-4	= do
New York Demand	4·86 1-8	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	= — 1-8
6 " " "	4 1/8 pr ct	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 7-8 pr ct	= do

Extra Council Bills allotments Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d. on Madras.
Metals,—Copper Braziers £98-10-0.
Yellow metal 6d.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-17-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-6.

RUBBER SEEDS.

Para Rubber, 4s. 8d.
Wheat.—White Karachi 28 5-8s. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Red Karachi 28s. Sept.-Oct. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Gujerat, 34 1-2d. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone easier.
Yellow Cawnpore 34s. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone easier
Brown 31 3-4s. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone easier.
Linseed Bold 37s. Oct.-Nov. Business done, tone easier.

In Liverpool—
Cotton.—Market closed dull. Surats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000 bales. Spot 6·02 —4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 12,000 bales. Arrivals closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·31	5·15	5·11	5·9
—8	—4	—5	—4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·8	5·8	5·8	5·8
—3	—3	—3	—3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	71,000 bales	
Do. last year	81,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	"
Do. do Continent	19,000	
Mid-Uplands	13·00 doubtful	
Futures, month of Dec.	9·42 — 9	
Do. do. March	9·43 — 13	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 13-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	9·35 — 11
Do. do. March	9·36 — 17
Tone at close	Dull.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 29th September, 1903:—

Cotton	974 bales.
Wheat	15,643 cwts.
Linseed	2,962 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	5,015 "
Gingellyseed	2,220 "
Poppyseed	980 "
Groundnuts	86 "
Castorseed	3,698 "
Rice	9,591 "
Myrabolams	443 "
Cottonseed	6,934 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.		Is. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand		Is. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		Is. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do		Is. 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4	
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135	
Shanghai 30 do do	185	
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone weak.

Cash	Rs. 98·14
1st Settlement	" 98·14
2nd do.	" 98·12

Money Market. Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone unchanged. Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
	6	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet. Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs.	5	5 0
Yellow Cawnpore "	"	5	12 0
Yellow Guzerat "	"	5	13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady. Ready		6	4 6
Castorseed—Tone steady. Ready		21	12 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 30·0
Club No. 1	" 29·0
Hard Red	" 23·0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	4,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·6	5·10	5·03	5·06
—5	—5	—3	—3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May
5·05	5·05	5·05	5·5
—3	—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—The local Market is easier with little doing either in ready or forward. Exporters for Japan have bought fine M G Bengals for 20 November delivery at Rs 188 Mill terms. Closing rates for "Suttas" are Rs. 221 for Good Broach, and Rs. 169 for Fully Good Bengals.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.
Good Bhownuggar ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	87 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	90 1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	27 3-8

POONA RACES.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

HANDICAPS.

The Governor's Cup—R C and distance Mameluke 9 12, Hyderi 9 1, Gallant 8 8, Narunjee 8 3. Turkish Flag II 7 5, Sardow 7 3, Moon 7 2, Secundar 7 1, Harefoot 7 0, Bay Middleton 6 13, Remind r 6 13 Galston 6 9, Connaught 6 5, Najeed 6 3, and Regret 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

The Merchant's Cup—1 Mile—Gentle Lady 10 10, Up Start 10 2, Saloon 9 7, Evensong 8 11, Louis 7 10, Wisdom 7 4, Lady New Book 6 1, Philistine 6 0, Miss Ascot 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

The Ganeshkhind Stakes—6 furlongs—Start off 9 19, Loch Clieveden 9 4, Mifos 9 3, Vigorous 8 9, Glen Albyn 8 5, Beadsman 8 1, Malto 8 0, Harlist 7 4, Peppercorn 7 10, Wedlock 7 0, Myosotis 7 0, Curie Boy 7 3, Dr Barnardo 7 2, Guns 6 11, Reccommon 6 10. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Steward's Purse—1 1-4 miles—Bandaman 9 6, Walgrove 9 2, Swiftsure 9 1, Ettual 8 1, Misty 8 0, Milburn 7 13, Alix 7 11, Jack-O'Lantern 7 10, Altamas 7 0, Gnullo 6 10, Fan lo 6 7, Fitzeros 6 5, and Nancy Till 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Coronation Stakes—7 furlongs—Yankee Boy 9 10 Minimus 9 6, Min 9 1, Rifleman 9 0, Russley Rose 8 11 Gentle Lady 8 10, Picture 8 8, Matalga 8 8, Jolly Roger 7 12, Golightly 7 11, Olga 7 9, Pet Girl 7 4, Malice 7 3, S P 7 0 Yardley 6 5, and Cinder 6 3, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Lawn Stakes—5 furlongs—Brigand 9 9, Rose 9 2 Oriental 8 10, Ptarmigan 8 6, Shalboob 8 4, Grey Fox 8 3, Farewell 8 2, Dispute 7 9, Shah Jehan 7 8, Greyleg 7 5, Governor 7 7, Mint 7 5, Young Taisser 7 0, Minting King 7 0, Fanalla II 6 12, Surjamal 6 11, Sweet William 6 11, Mosumma 6 3, Gallo 6 2, Syberite 6 1, and Grey Pearl 6 0 Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.
After the publication of Handicaps.
The Governor's Cup—Reminder and Moon.
The Ganeshubhud Stakes—Myosotis, Glen Albyn and Guns.
The Stewards Purse—Walgrove.
The Merchants Cup—Louis.
The Coronation Stakes—Cigs and Yardley.
The Lawn Stakes—Brigand, Serjamal, Minting King, Shah Jehan, Syberite, Grey Pearl. Top weight not having accepted Handicap weights are raised 6th all round.

THAT interesting fruit, the Logan Berry came before the Royal Horticultural Society a short time ago, a plant in fruit and also gathered fruits being shown, and it received an Award of Merit from the Fruit Committee. It is, the Agricultural Economist states, of American origin, Judge Logan made a cross between the raspberry and the blackberry; the fruit was borne in clusters, long, and dark in colour, with a pleasing acidity, and fit for the table. It bears very freely, and simply requires to be treated as a raspberry; and it is said to grow and do well where raspberries will not.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MEYER—CANDY—September 2, at St. Peter's Church Bedford, by the Revd. F. B. Hawkins, M. A., H. F. Meyer of Mohr Bros., Rangoon, to Muriel Agnes, eldest daughter of Richard E. Candy, I. C. S. (retired) of Yanberne, St. Andrew's Road, Bedford.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALVERT—September 22, at Simla, the wife of Major J T Calvert, I M S, of a son.
LEVER—September 21, at Manantody, the wife of J T Lever, Deputy Collector, Wynaad, of a son.
SIDNEY-SMITH—September 21, at Delhi, the wife of Walter Sidney-Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STEPHENS—ROBERTS—September 21, at St Paul's Church Landour, by the Revd C A Mason, M A, Marion Emma, daughter of Mr E C Roberts, of Meerut, to Francis Richard Stephens, S & T Corps.

DEATHS.

MONRO—September 14, at Bareilly, Sophie, the beloved wife of W C Monro, and dearly loved daughter of Mrs H Durand, aged 38 years.
PEREIRA—September 27, at Mangalore, J E Pereira, Postmaster, Mangalore, after a few days' illness, of apoplexy and paralysis.
RYPER—September 26, at 1 Boyd Street, Calcutta, Skipton Adrian Ryper, Lt. in a detach't. Messrs Landale and Clarke, aged 28 years, six months and 22 days.
WALLACE—September 27, at 50, Park Street, Calcutta, James Robert Wallace, M D, F R C S, aged 47 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 8·31m., 8·23a. Low water, 1·3 n. 2·23a.
Banks closed, Hindu holiday.
Aurungabad Mills Company, Victoria Buildings, 2 p.m.
Rugby Football Tournament.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.
Bombay Gymkhana Reserves vs. Improvement Trust.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.—News has been received in Bombay that Mr. Hamid Maizzudin of Bombay has successfully passed the Civil Service Examination, the results of which were declared on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for Karachi and other places in Sind, per Transport "Upada," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 Noon to-day.

THE DUSSERA FESTIVAL.—Under the auspices of the Arya Mitra Mela there will be a Hi-Kirtan at Madhabag to-day at 3 p.m., where Shet Tribhuwandas Purshvanda J. P. will preside. A procession of the Hindu Community will start at 4 p.m., from Madhav Bag and goto the 'Mahalakshimi Temple near the Gowalia Tank where Shet Govardhandas Gokuldas Tejpal J. P. will receive it. There the usual programme of lecture and Kirtan will be gone through and after the distribution of Panasupari the Mela will disperse.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—The weather continues oppressive This side prospects have become much brighter general rain having fallen on Friday last, all over Kathiawar. Although we experience so much heat, the plague does not show any sign of abatement in Bhownagar. Teers will be one extra train running between Bhownagar and bois from the 1st October until the plague subsites.—The population of Limbdi is about 15,000. Of these is about 12,000, people having emigrated owing to plague raging there.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Andria Vinogradoff, with deserting the Government Workhouse. The accused was wandering about the Fortion Tuesday, when he was arrested by Inspector Favel. The accused in his statement said a few days ago a Russian steamer was lying in the harbour and as he had a chance of getting a job there, he applied for leave to go out. The leave was, however, not granted. Subsequently when he got leave he found that the steamer had left Bombay. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

H. E. SIR JAMES MONTEATH IN BOMBAY.

His Excellency Sir James Monteath, Acting Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. P. J. Mead, I. C.S., Private Secretary and Captain F. H. Bayford, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Poona for the purpose of presiding at the prize distribution to the pupils of the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools. The arrival was private. His Excellency alighted at the Victoria Terminus where he was met by a few officials and gentlemen. Amongst those present were Mr. J. L. Jenkins, commissioner of Customs, Mr. H. G. Gell Commissioner of Police; Mr J Mc Neil, Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act; Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Under Secretary to Government; Mr. B. C. Kurlavalla, Collector of Income Tax; Prince Sumatingji of Palitana, Mr. James MacDonald; the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, and Mr. N. J. Antia. Sir James Monteath after shaking hands with these present, drove to the Secretariat, being escorted enroute by a detachment of sowars of the Bombay Police. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of his Excellency. His Excellency returned Poona to last night by the 11 o'clock train.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE SHIVJI RATTANSEY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule for entering up satisfaction in favour of the Official Assignee. His lordship made the rule absolute.

RE OOKARDA KUVA.

Mr. Daver, for a creditor, applied for the adjudication of the insolvent under Section 8 of the Insolvency Act. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was a non-trader and the affidavit was amended as directed by the court at the last sitting. His lordship granted the order applied for.

RE FAZULBHOY DHARAMSEY.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for the adjournment of the hearing of the matter. His lordship granted the application.

RE RATTANJI DOSABHOY KARANI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an order for the personal discharge of the insolvent.

RE HIRJI JIWA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	5	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	5	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	1
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	2	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	13	14	72
Total plague deaths to date	213,134	213,293	
Same date last year	14	49	103

CHARGES AGAINST A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND PERJURY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Alfred William Perkington-lately of Messrs George Angus and Company of London, appeared to answer the charges of false complaint, perjury extortion and cheating preferred against him by Hormasji Manekji Mehta a trades-man in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law instructed by Mr. Colah, of Messrs Rustum Pestonji and Colah solicitors appeared for the complainant and Mr. Robertson barrister-at-law instructed by Mr. Rustomji P. Bharucha of Messrs. Jamsetji and Rustomji, solicitors defended the accused.

Hormu-ji Manekji Mehta examined by Mr Davar said he made the accused's acquaintance in 1899 when the latter visited his shop The accused introduced himself as a representative of Messrs George Angus and Company of London and represented to him that his employers were large manufacturers of rubber. He said the witness would be doing good business by giving him orders and showed him some samples of rubber. He approved of one and gave him a small order through Messrs. Key and Wilkinson his (witness') agents in England. He received twelots from Messrs. George Angus and Company through his agents. Subsequently he received certain information from his agents in England in consequence of which he discontinued buying from Messrs. George Angus and Company. The two lots he received bore the words Bild-Admiralty Quality on them. That was the first time that he came to know of those words. He then continued to get the rubber from his agents as he used to do before. The accused once more paid him a visit at his shop about the end of December 1902 and asked him why he had discontinued giving orders to Messrs. George Angus and Company. The witness replied they were not manufacturers of rubber and that there was no necessity for him to buy from them and thus add to his costs. The accused persisted in maintaining that his employers were large manufacturers of rubber and further told him that he (witness) was doing a wrong thing by ordering British Admiralty Quality rubber from his agents as the words were a trade-mark of Messrs. George Angus and Company. The witness told him his information was to the contrary. He then took the accused to his store room and showed him the rubber he got from his agents. On looking at the rubber the accused told him he was stealing he firm's trade-mark and that the goods were not of the same quality. The witness refused to give him an order. The accused left him saying he would serve him with a legal notice. In Some days after this he came to his shop company of Inspector Walker and Mr. Dinshaw the accused's solicitor to execute a search warrant All the rubber in his werehouse was removed in presence of a "punch." After this the "punch" and other went away, save the accused and Mr. Dinshaw while the search was being taken his father-in-law Mr Hormasji Rustomji Umrigar, whom he had sent for came. The accused and Mr Dinshaw had a conversation aside in a low tone which witness's father-in-law. The search created a great stir in Forbes Street He was very much confused and frightened out of his wits as such a thing had never happened to him before After the conversation, which lasted for about seven minutes, his father-in-law and Mr Dinshaw came to him accompanied by the accused His father-in-law asked him whether he had sold rubber of an inferior quality representing it to be that of Angus. He replied no His father-in-law then asked him whether he had infringed the trade mark of the accused's employers. To this also he replied no and in support of his statement produce the letters he had received from his home agents. The accused said the statements in the letters were untrue and misleading, and asked for the letters so that he might prosecute the witness's agent in England for having made such statements. He refused to recede to this demand. The accused then Asked him how much rubber he had sold since he discontinued buying it from Messrs George Angus and Co He showed the entries to the accused upon which the latter said the witness must have made over Rs. 2,000 by it. He replied it was about Rs. 1,000. The accused maintained that Messrs. George Angus and Co. had the sole and exclusive right to the use of the words British Admiralty Quality. He added the witness had pirated the trade-mark and he had strict instructions to prosecute him. The accused made some other statements in the same strain after which Mr Umrigar told him to leave the room In the course of the conversation the accused gave him to understand that he was a man of very great importance and had been dining with a Judge of the High Court The accused further told him as the case was before Mr J Sanders Sister Chief Presidency Magistrate the witness would surely be convicted as a Borah had been convicted of a similar offence by him The witness then went out of the room, and the accused and Mr Umrigar had a talk after which the accused went out The witness made a statement to his father-in-law about bringing about a settlement in the case. Not feeling well he left his office. He was will the following day when Mr. Umrigar came to him and showed him a draft apology. Draft apology, after some conversation with Mr. Umrigar, he signed the original apology, as well as an undertaking, not to use the words "British Admiralty quality", to take and pay for the goods sold to Dangus agents, pay costs as between attorney and client, and so forth The case was settled by Mr. Umrigar on his behalf and the summons was not served him

On Saturday the 6th January the accused left for England and the case was withdrawn on the 10th idem. The accused saw him on the day he was to leave for England and said he (witness) should buy certain old belting. He agreed to buy seven that because Mr Umrigar had told him something about it He took back the belting which he had sold two years ago and paid about Rs 800 It was in a condition hardly to realise Rs 600 The apology he had given was published in the English and the vernacular newspaper For the settlement of the case Rs 4,000 were given to the accused to be paid to Mrs George Angus and Co. whose agent he was Rs 800 were paid for solicitors' bill. He honestly believed that the accused had an authority from Messrs George Angus and Co to procure him The publication of the apology was very humiliating to him. He then wrote to his English agents and received communications in reply from several Companies in England

Further hearing was adjourned

STORIES OF TURKISH CENSORSHIP.

THE ways of the Turkish newspaper Censor are curious, and the editor of a Turkish paper must beware of misprints. The following Amusing story is told by the Arabic journal El Mokattam of the reasons for the late suppression of the publication of the well-known Turkish paper Akdam. It seems that on the occasion of the anniversary of the Sultan's accession, the unfortunate editor described the night of the feast as leila mas'ouda (night of happy augury); but the little Arabic letter alsn was left out by the compositors, and this not being noticed, the reading became leila miswadda, or (a black night) Such insubordination could never be tolerated for an instant, and the publication of the paper was promptly suppressed!

An amusing story is told of the Turkish censorship over telegrams. A German engineer in the Lebanon placed an order with a Paris firm for some sort of a stationary engine to be shipped to him as soon as possible. The firm telegraphed to inquire how many revolutions a minute he wanted. He answered, "Five hundred revolutions a minute." The next day he was arrested. Brought into court, the judge asked him if he lived in the Lebanon. He replied that he did. Do you correspond with such and such a firm in Paris? Yes. All cried the judge: I know you. You are the man who telegraphed to Paris that there are five hundred revolutions a minute in the Lebanon!"

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular showing a brisk rise at Delhi, Agra and Cawnpore and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in defect of normal over the whole area but more especially at and about Raipur, where the deficiency is about one-seventh of an inch.

Winds are cyclonic at Raipur and Masulipatam and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature variations are generally small. The maximum varied from 104° at Jacobabad to 80° at Belgaum and the minimum from 80° at Agra to 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rainfall has been general in the Madras Presidency and Mysore while a few local showers fell in other districts. The principal falls are two inches at Bangalore and between one and two inches at Khandwa, Bellary and Negapatam.

Weather.—Two areas of abnormally low pressure are shown to exist one at and about Cuddapah and Madras and the other to the east-south-east of Raipur. The winds around about the latter area are variable and weather seems to be disturbed there. Rain in local showers is to be expected.

R. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FEDERAL MAIL CONTRACT.

PRODUCE EXPORT PROVISIONS.

VANCOUVER POSSIBILITIES.

The Federal Postmaster-General has issued the official invitation to British and Australian shipowners to compete for a seven years' mail contract service between Australia and Great Britain on a white labour employment basis. The main features of the tender and its conditions were previously published says the "Melbourne Age" but since then Sir Philip Fysh made a further concession towards the agitators for Brisbane as a port of call, and completed the conditions for the alternative tender, which embody the remarkable boon which it is proposed to give to exporters of produce. The alteration affecting Brisbane will enable tenderers to give prices for calling at every other regular port of call weekly, and at Brisbane only fortnightly. It is hoped that this may result in some advance being made in the direction of meeting the wishes of the ardent Queens-landers. The conditions attached to the services which is to provide special facilities for exporters of Australian products are as follow:—

(a) The refund of 6d. per case on all fruit cases landed in wet condition or with any part of the fruit frozen.

(b) That a self-registering thermometer showing the temperature of the refrigerating chambers for fruit be visible to any person accredited by the Postmaster-General for that purpose.

(c) That the following rates of freight shall not be exceeded during the period of the service, namely:—Fruit, 72-8 per ton of 40 cubic feet with a stowage of not more than 17 cases each 1 foot 9 inches to the cubic ton, or proportionate stowage for varying sizes of fruit cases; butter, 0 3 4d. per lb.; rabbits, 50 per cubic ton; and carcase meat, 0 5-8d. per lb. The liberality of these conditions is recognised, though it is feared that the difference between the price for a mail service alone and the price for a mail service plus compliance with these conditions will be a serious matter. If necessary, however, the Government will ask for a special vote from Parliament to cover this non-postal expense. Sir Philip Fysh states that the fruit freight rate of 72-6 per ton is really 13-3 a ton less than is paid at present for transport to Great Britain in some of the States.

The Postmaster-General is preparing for any turn of events that would render a Vancouver mail service the best available under white labour conditions. He had ascertained that if a fast service were arranged, between Australia and Vancouver, it will be necessary to provide for two territorial poundage rates, and one

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Bombay, July, 1903.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. REGBEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY.
THE CENTRAL STUDIO of the "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND" will be OPENED at 53, Esplanade Road, THIS DAY, at 9-30 A.M.
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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1903.

NATIONAL BRAIN POWER.

SIR NORMAN LOCKYER, president of this year's meeting of the British Association, drew attention to the world-wide change which the past century had witnessed in the effect of the scientific spirit on the progress and decline of nations. A relative decline in national wealth derived from industries must follow a relative neglect of scientific education. The unfortunate thing, to Sir Norman's mind is that while the foundations of British superiority depending upon Britain's material resources were being sapped by a cause which is beyond their control, their statesmen and their universities were blind leaders of the blind, while the other asset, mental resources, which is within control, is culpably neglected. So little did the bulk of British statesmen know of the part science was playing in the modern world and of the real basis of the nation's activities that they imagined political and fiscal problems to be the only matters of importance. We are little better off to-day—except for this: that we are beginning to realise that if British Ministries had been more wise and the universities more numerous and efficient, mental resources would have been developed by improvements in education methods, by the introduction of science into schools, and, more important than all the rest, by the teaching of science by experiment, observation and research, and not from books. Sir Norman Lockyer contends that it is because this was not done that the United Kingdom has fallen behind other nations in applying science to industry, so that her applications of science to industry are relatively less important than they are. But this Sir Norman declares to be, by no means, all. Said he: We have lacked the strengthening of the national life produced by fostering the scientific spirit among all classes and along all lines of the nation's activity; many of the responsible authorities know little and care less about science; we have not learned that it is the duty of a State to organise its forces as carefully for peace as for war; that universities and other teaching centres are as important as battleships or big battalions; are in fact essential parts of a modern State's machinery and as such to be equally aided and as efficiently organised to secure its future well-being."

It is not a trivial charge that the president of the British Association brings against those in authority over us. But it is one to which they will have to plead guilty. They have been so long accustomed to believe implicitly in the theory that trade follows the flag, that they have neglected to examine that theory. It will come as a surprise to them to be told that trade follows brain; that the struggle is not how one depending on swords and sinews, but upon science and brains and that these latter will decide the history and fate of nations. Our competitors have already risen to the new conditions. One chemical establishment in Germany has employed four hundred doctors of science in recent years. In the United States the most successful students are snapped up the moment they have finished their course of training and put in charge of large concerns, whilst in Britain apprentices who have paid high premiums are preferred to those who are well educated, and the old rule of thumb processes are preferred to new developments—a conservatism too often depending on the master's own want of knowledge. The blame here rests upon the manufacturers, not upon Government; and the two will have to work together if lost ground is to be recovered. What Sir Norman Lockyer thinks is wanted is a complete organisation of the resources of the nation, so as to enable it best to face all the new problems, which the progress of science, combined with the ebb and flow of the population and other factors in international competition, are ever bringing forth. He would have every minister, every public department, King, Lords and Commons combine to do what is necessary to place British scientific institutions on a proper footing in order to enable the men they turn out to take foremost place in the would. He would have them realise that the nation itself is a gigantic workshop and the more our rulers and legislators, administrators and executive officers possess the scientific spirit, the more the rule of thumb is replaced in the State service, the more able shall we be, thus armed at all points, to compete successfully with other countries along all lines of national as well as of commercial activity. He demanded equality or superiority in British universities, scientific organisation and everything which conduces to greater brain power.

It must not be imagined that the president of the British Association merely aimed at delivering a stirring address. He did not content himself with declaiming against the existing state of scientific education and making abstract suggestions. He had thoroughly threshed out his subject and was prepared with a detailed plan whereby the reforms he advocated may be effected. Having pointed out that foreign countries are expending greater sums of money on university extension than on the construction of warships, he asked that the British Government, instead of devoting as much, should devote a proportionate sum to education. Germany gives to one of its universities more than the British Government allows to all its universities in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales put together. The excuse of the British Government is that it is a matter for private effort. Do not our Ministers know, asked Sir Norman, that other civilised countries grant efficient State aid, and that private effort in Great Britain has provided less than ten per cent. of the sum thus furnished in the United States in addition to State aid. To depend upon private endowment is to trust to a broken reed. In the old days the navy was provided by local and private effort. Those days have passed. So also have those in which it is possible to expect private effort to educate the nation. Apply the Admiralty principle to the universities: is Sir Norman's remedy. Comparison shows that Great Britain wants eight new universities, some of which would be colleges promoted to University rank. If the present shortage were dealt with according to battleship principles, to correct it, the country would expand at least eight millions for new constructions, and for the pay-sheet, four hundred thousand pounds per annum, equivalent to a capitalised sum of twenty-four millions at two and a half per cent. Let the amount be set apart from one asset, the material wealth, to increase the other, brain-power. Let it be assigned and borrowed as it is wanted; and there will be a capital sum for new buildings to be erected in the next five or ten years, the interest of the remainder to go towards increased annual endowments. Such money spent could not be regarded as gone like that paid for a short-lived iron clad. It would be but a loan at a high rate of interest. Every word the president said is true and if he could but induce the Government to see eye to eye with him he would indeed be a benefactor to his race. But we fear the one has not yet come in which the country will awake to its responsibilities in this direction.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

SIR EDWARD BARTON'S acceptance of the post of Chief Justice of the Commonwealth was probably influenced by the crisis which unexpectedly arose over the Bill to provide for Conciliation and Arbitration in labour disputes. The late Premier of the Commonwealth had undoubted claims to the Chief Justiceship, but it was not until his Government had been defeated that the advice of his friends on the subject prevailed. The adverse vote against the Government on the Conciliation Bill provides another example of the extreme attitude of the Labour Party, whose unreasonable demands are producing extraordinary results in Australian policy. The Conciliation and Arbitration Bill as submitted to the House of Representatives is intended to apply to all occupations and industries, except Government and domestic service. A special clause directs that the Bill shall not apply to Government servants and when that came up for discussion it was carried by a majority of seven. The Labour Party immediately proposed that the provisions of the Bill should apply to the employes of the State Railways. In vain it was urged that the Federal Government could not interfere with the internal affairs of the States and that there would be a difficulty to enforce the penal clauses of the Bill against a State Government or deal with a State Parliament which might choose to set an award at defiance. The Labour Party and their supporters had in view the strike of railway servants in Victoria and they defeated the Ministry by a majority of five. To their great surprise Sir Edmund Barton took the vote as one of no confidence in the Government. The situation was not favourable for an immediate appeal to the country, but the Government dished the Labour men by dropping the Bill for the present and declaring that it would be a plank in their platform at the next elections. For the moment, therefore, a measure which was likely to have good results has been sacrificed owing to the unreasonableness of its strongest supporters. The decision of the Government not to bow to the demands of the extremists has been received with a good deal of satisfaction in the country but Sir Edmund Barton, doubtless foreseeing whither Federal policy is being carried by the political currents, has taken the opportunity to resign the premiership. A few days before the Ministerial defeat he seemed to have no intention of retiring from politics to the Judicial Bench, for he declared that the next elections would be fought by the Government on "Fiscal peace and preferential trade." Mr. Deakin, his Attorney General who has accepted the position of Prime Minister will no doubt attempt to contest the elections on that cry, but it is plain that the Labour Party will make the Conciliation Bill, as they want it, the main question at issue.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

THE Monsoon continues to give good rain all over India and the latest reports are very satisfactory. In Madras there has been general rain, although in parts of the Deccan, Nellore, Salem and Madura water for purposes of irrigation is still insufficient. Cultivators are now engaged with ploughing and sowing. The crops are doing well, except in one or two areas, where heavy rain has caused damage. Moderately heavy rain has also fallen in Bengal, but in a number of districts further supplies of moisture are needed. Agriculturists have nearly completed the transplantation of winter rice, and in some places cultivators are now engaged in making preparations for the winter crops. Conditions are good in the United Provinces, where fairly heavy showers have occurred recently, but in the low lying lands of Fyzabad floods have occasioned some damage. The autumn crops are now being harvested, and cultivators in some districts are engaged with the preparation of the land for the spring crop. The crops in the Punjab are doing well nearly everywhere. The only damage reported has occurred in a few villages of Tahsil Ajvala and has been due to river floods. Cultivators have commenced to sow the spring crops. In the North-West Frontier Province there has been no rain recently, but a good autumn crop has been assured by the downfalls of rain which occurred earlier in the season. Sowings of oil and rape seeds have commenced and irrigation supplies are everywhere satisfactory. The rainfall has been uneven in the Central Provinces, and it has been excessive in a few districts. Prospects are generally good, though grasshoppers have caused some injury in two or three districts. In the Central India also the situation is generally satisfactory, though in a few districts vermin and excessive rain have damaged the crops. Normal operations are proceeding with good results in Assam and Burma and good reports come from Mysore, Coorg, Hyderabad, Rajputana, Kashmir and Nepal.

THE VATICAN PRISONER.

SINCE the day thirty-three years ago when the last of the French troops marched out of Rome and the temporal power of the Papacy ceased to exist, the occupant of the Papal throne has posed before the world as a prisoner. Pius the IX after seeing his temporal sovereignty pass away never left the Vatican to the end of his days. His death occurred seven and a half years after Rome was annexed to the Italian Kingdom and while he lived there was some reason for the description of the Pope as the Prisoner of the Vatican. Leo XIII. preserving the aspiration for the recovery of the temporal power, continued the attitude of hostility towards the United Monarchy, and never quitted the precincts of the Vatican after he had entered it as Pope. It is characteristic of the new Pope Pius X, who is no politician but is in all essentials a simple priest, that he should put aside the restoration of the temporal power as beyond all consideration. That is the meaning of the hints which he has dropped of his intention to leave the Vatican. These hints cannot have been very enthusiastically received by the political ecclesiastics who surround the Pontiff, but the recognition of facts which they indicate may be more valuable to the Church than a continuance of the role of political prisoner. Though sixty-eight years of age Pius X is, by all accounts, too active a man to find the life of a recluse congenial. His role is pre-eminently that of the religious head who moves among his people and in that way the papacy may be made a great deal more popular in Italy and in Rome itself than it has been. During his career at Venice Cardinal Sarto maintained cordial relations with the representatives of the Government of Italy, and it is apparent that as Pope he sees no reason to change his attitude towards the Government of Victor Emmanuel. When he left Venice to attend the Conclave Cardinal Sarto, astonished by the enthusiam of the send-off by which the Venetians indicated their hopes of his election, told the people that he would return. "But I have taken a return ticket," he said, in deprecation of the idea that he would become Pope. It seems probable that the suggestion of the words may have been more prophetic than the people imagined.

THE transport Soudan left Aden on the 26th September, and is expected to arrive here at day light to-morrow.

THE transport Muttra, Captain C. P. Seddon, sailed yesterday she will embark camel corps for conveyance to Berbera.

JUDGMENT was delivered at the High Court, yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob in the appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Tyebjee in the case of Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee against the Secretary of State for India in Council. The suit in the court below was filed by the appellant and plaintiff, formerly a Deputy Collector, who complained of a resolution of the Government of Bombay, dated 6th November 1899, praying that the resolution may be ordered to be set aside, and that he may be awarded a sum of Rs. 152,000 as damages sustained by him by reason of the wrongful acts of Government. Mr. Justice Tyebjee held that the resolution in question must be held to be absolutely privileged that it would be his lordship's duty to refuse to allow it to be put in evidence; and that, as no secondary evidence could be led on the point, the result must necessarily be that the plaintiff must fail, because the charge of malice could not be allowed to be proved against a public functionary. The plaintiff was nonsuited, and the suit was dismissed with costs. The judges of the Appeal Court, however, differed in opinion. Mr. Justice Batty, who was ill and whose judgement was read by his colleague, was of opinion that the suit should be dismissed with costs. Mr. Justice Jacob, on the other hand, thought that the suit should be sent back to the court of first instance for enquiry as to statements made by the plaintiff; who should be given an opportunity to prove them. There being thus a difference of opinion between the judges, the matter has been submitted to the Chief Justice for making a reference to a third judge.

A BUFFALO spice merchant collected old cigar-boxes and reduced them to a powder, which he sold for ground cinnamon. The practice is a common one in Buffalo.

A BOY left a gun standing by a wall on a farm near Cardigan. Another boy, named James, picked up the gun, when the charge exploded, and a girl, five years of age, was shot and instantly killed.

A DOG otter has been caught in the Thames at Hedsor, Bucks. It was 4ft. in length, and weighed over 28lbs. Small otters have occasionally been found in this part of the Thames, but never one so large as this.

IT is announced from Paris that the Colonial Minister intends to create the post of Governor-General of French West Africa, with jurisdiction extending from the Gaboons to the borders of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Here surely is a post for M. Jacques Lebaudy. The "Emperor of the Sahara" should be induced to add the new viceroyalty to his dominions.

ALEXANDER HARDISTY, of Stanhope-buildings, Southwark, asked his wife to buy him a penny-worth of poison. She replied, jocularly, "You'll want two pennyworth," and thought no more about it. On the following day he hanged himself.

MAJOR COTTON, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who has been exploring in Africa for the past year, arrived safely at Wadelai, on the Upper Nile, in the middle of July, from Mount Elgon, where he had been studying the cave-dwellers.

JOHN BARTLEY, a New York bricklayer, could get no landlord to rent him rooms because he had eleven children. He has now leased a piece of land, and his trade union friends are building a house for him with their own money.

MRS. LADENBURG, a New York multi-millionaire, who is now in England, will on her return to America start business as a horse dealer. She is one of the best connoisseurs of horseflesh in the United States, and recently sent over several English hunters.

"IF anyone finds that they have an umbrella which does not belong to them, would they kindly return it to the vicarage, as one was lost there on Tuesday, July 28!" This notice appears in a Leytonstone parish magazine. It is to be hoped that the umbrella is less defective than the grammar.

TRANSFIGURATION OF CONEY ISLAND.

[BY WILLIAM DURBAN.]

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S American friends were determined that he should miss no possible opportunity of enjoyment during his visit this season, and among his other experiences have been included a clambake after a ride on the scenic railway at Luna Park.

Luna Park is the talk of New York's far as New York can manage to rob the mosquito of any part of the monopoly of attention which "Culex solicitans" so inexorably claims just now in Manhattan and New Jersey. Indeed, Coney Island is not only proud of its new climacteric attraction in the shape of Luna Park, which is one of the wonders of America, but also of the war which is being waged on some of its reseves by experimenting scientists against the little dipteric demon. Every week a report appears in the papers of the doings of these gentlemen in their Coney Island and Long Island laboratories, which are easily located as you go to and fro by automobile or trolley-car on account of little white and red flags. Those bannerets are the symbols of the war going on in the ditches, ponds, and marshes where the defiant little winged trumpeters have their strongholds.

THE PLAYGROUND OF A MILLION.

All visitors to New York are supposed to pay a visit to Coney Island writes Mr. William Durban in the "Pall Mall Gazette." As for the people of New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and all spots within easy reach, it may be said that they regard Coney Island as the Viennese look upon the Prater, the Turks of Stamboul on the Sweetwaters, the Venetians on the Lido, the Palermitans on Monreale, the Parisians on the Bois de Boulogne, the citizens of Stockholm on the Djurgaard, the Moscovites on the Vorobei Heights, and the Londoners on Brighton. But Coney Island is more easily accessible than any of these resorts of great capitals while it is yet entirely secluded; for it is really an island, and rests right on a shore which faces an ocean 3,000 miles across.

AN ATLANTIC WATCH TOWER.

The first sign of New York which is seen by the voyager approaching the coast after traversing the Atlantic is a tall tower of very slender aspect and of elegant shape, which looms through the delicate haze. "Coney Island Tower!" exclaim some excited and rejoicing passenger. That is the signal to the New Yorker that he is at last close to the desired haven, for presently the heights of South Brooklyn show up vividly, and soon the glorious harbour is entered and the Statue of Liberty is passed with greeting of admiration from hundreds of those who crowd the bulwarks of the great liner.

Coney island well deserves its new celebrity. It has till recently been regarded as a resort of those throngs of citizens who were representative of the sociological section, sometimes numbered as "the million," in contradistinction to that other section known formerly as the Four Hundred, now augmented and styled the Six Hundred. But Coney Island has been subjected to a sudden and startling metamorphosis. Its transfiguration is a revelation to one who, like myself, used to class it with the Bowery, the Ghetto, China Town, and the East Side. Ministers of religion were apt to regard the breezy, flat, sandy strip, cut off from Long Island by a meandering brook, as a very apt illustration of Gehenna, so far as moral affinities were concerned. But Sir Thomas Lipton could visit Coney under the new auspices even in the company of distinguished members of the social college of the Six Hundred.

What a change has supervened in the four years which have elapsed, since I last saw Coney Island? Then, as I sat discussing a pot of that clam chowder for which the spot has always been celebrated, the conversation on all sides was about brutal prize-fights. On all sides were booths, gaudy shanties, noisy little dimshows, glaring monstrosities, with here and there a wooden hotel flanking an enormous swimming establishment. The nights at Coney were the rowdiest in all America. The fighting shows and the free concerts in the supper booths turned the place into a sort of low down and absolutely vulgarised Champs Elysees by the sea. Coney was the despair alike of the New York clergy and the Long Island police. Even the most unscrupulous leaders of the Tammany wigwam were ashamed of this nefarious islet. It had become a devil's Patmos, where the apostles of all the vices found their playground. But now the inferno is almost a marine paradise of the people.

A SUMMER CITY BY THE SEA.

It is the desire to make the fullest use of the radiant summer days and the 'white nights'—as they would be called in St. Petersburg—which renders Coney so popular. Physically, it is the safety-valve of New York. By a kind provision this long spit of sand is located just at that point on the coast where it can serve as a pleasure ground for multitudinous masses of humanity seeking relief from toil and strain in the most strenuous country of the world. That it was formerly used in the manner which made its name symbolical of saturnine licence was due to the fact that the problem of amusing a colossal public was not so well understood in the past as now. The clamour for the reformation of Coney became irresistible. The happy idea occurred to certain minds that many of the beautiful structures at the Buffalo Exposition were too good to be destroyed, and that were they transferred to Coney they might transform it and reform it at the same time. Luna Park is the outcome of this notion. It reminds one of many things. At one moment one seem to be transferred to Earl's Court, at another to the Crystal Palace, and anon we seem to have magically reached Olympa, while at the next instant we are careering on the longest switchback on earth, for it extends over a mile in length, and next we are gazing from a lofty eminence across the Atlantic. Show follows show in bewildering variety, and all the surroundings are superbly elegant and exquisitely tasteful. Luna Park is a congeries of palaces of delights. Venice is there, and it is Venice on the seashore too. But, side by side, are an old German village, with the picturesque Rathhaus, and a typical Irish hamlet nestling under Blarney Castle. We pass by an Alpine mill and torrent into a quaint Japanese purlieu, and presently are in the midst of an early Californian mining camp, going on to see the Southern darkies at home as they were before the war and then the Fillipinos as they are in far Manila while suddenly we find ourselves wandering in grand sections of the Grand Canon of Colorado, and turn a corner to watch the wondrous Yosemite Falls. All the illusions are perfect, and Luna a triumph of which New York has a right to boast.

THE PILLER OF FIRE BY NIGHT.

It is at night-time, however, that Coney Island is now a region of enchantment, for 20,000 electric lights illumine Luna Park. These tiny lamps, glittering in all the colours of the rainbow and all the broken tints of the palette, are lined festooned, swung from tower to tower, coiled in countless devices till the spectator thinks that a hanging garden covering acres of space has burst into efflorescence in the upper air. The world has never had anything to show in this particular line comparable to the brilliant display nightly focussing at the central tower of Luna Park. This blazing column for it is sheeted from ground to apex with multi-coloured fires, arises from the lagoon to a height of 200 ft. All over the four sides of the beautiful pillar the lights are arranged in elegant devices. It is a pillar of fire surrounded by a camp of fire sparkling in the startled night amid a desert of gleaming sand while the reflection of the conflagration is shot far across the sea as a joyous signal of the redemption of Coney Island and a symbol of the innocuous festivity of multitudes escaped from the stifling quarters of a mighty city.

CREATED BY YOUNG MEN.

This mammoth display of ingenuity and art is entitled to all the praise which enthusiastic New Yorkers expend on it. Two young men Mr. Frederic Thompson, creator of the Midway at the Pan-American Exposition and Mr. Elmer, S. Dudley are responsible for the metamorphosis of Coney Island. In a little over a year they have constructed this fairy city. They have done their work with that marvellous combination of rapidity and completeness which is so characteristic of the doings of young American engineers and constructors.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH ATROCITIES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

A great demonstration representing all parties and creeds was held at St. James's Hall, London, last night, to protest against the outrages in Macedonia. The Bishop of Worcester presided.

Sympathethic letters were read from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, and Resolutions were adopted urging the abolition of Turkish rule and the formation of a relief fund.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

LORD MILNER AND THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Lord Milner has been definitely offered a portfolio but is taking time to consider it.

Reuter has good authority for stating that the announcement of the new Cabinet appointments will not be made before the beginning of next week.

Lord Milner's conference in Downing-street with Mr. Balfour to-day, lasted two hours and a half.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

Sir James Thomson Ritchie, brother of the ex-Chancellor of Exchequer, has been selected as Lord Mayor of London.

THE PRISONER OF THE VATICAN.

POPE PROPOSES TO LEAVE.

His Holiness the Pope has dropped several hints of his intention to leave the Vatican.

THE SERVIAN COURT-MARTIAL.

SENTENCES ON CONSPIRATORS.

The Court-martial at Belgrade on the conspirators has ended in the leader, Captain Novokovitch, and another officer being sentenced to two years' imprisonment and the loss of their commissions. The others get one month to a year. It is expected that King Peter will pardon all of them.

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

FAILURE TO FORM A CABINET.

Count Hedervary, who was entrusted with the task of forming a new Cabinet, has again resigned the Hungarian Chamber, having adopted a Resolution of M. Kossuth, disapproving of his attitude regarding certain utterances of the Austrian Premier on the army question, which he regarded as unobjectionable.

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

There is no betting on the Jockey Club Stakes, the following being purely nominal :—

6 to 5 Sceptre.
6 to 4 Rock Sand.
25 to 1 Any others.

PROPOSED BRITISH THREE PER CENT. STOCCK.

LONDON, 30th SEPTEMBER.

[redacted] New" states that influential repre- made to Government with a of a uniform British three per stated that the suggestion has been thetically.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

An Edict issued at St. Petersburg transfers the Trans Bakal Cossack regiment and a battery of artillery to Kwantung Peninsula, where an independent East Siberian Cossack brigade is forming.

DEATH OF TAI MAHARAJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

Tai Maharaj, whose case has occupied the Special Magistrate of the District Court for the past year, died to-day, of consumption. It may be remembered that during the late trial, Tai Maharaj was constantly sick, and adjournments took place in consequence. She died at noon, where there were no members except those of the household present. Her body was cremated in the afternoon. Fire was placed to the pyre by Bala Maharaj, her own adopted son. Before this was done, application had been made to Mr. L. C. Swifte, Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, who granted permission to cremate the body in the Wada. The cause of death was consumption, which was certified to for the last four months. Pleader at once made application on behalf of Mr. Tilak, as executor of the Will of the late Baba Maharaj. The late Tai Maharaj had adopted two sons, one at Aurangabad and the other at Kolhapur. It was prayed that a curator may be appointed to take charge of the estate and property. The District Judge ordered the court Nazir to proceed to the Wada and make inventory of the property and obtain possession, pending the final disposal of the property or until final orders were issued to Bala Maharaj, the second adopted son of Tai Maharaj.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 30.

Captain Kelly, 91st Company Garrison Artillery proceeds to Somaliland immediatley as Adjutant, Military Base Department.

Captain Leicester, Cheshire Regiment, becomes Assistant Enumeration Officer, vice Captain Davis, ordered to Somaliland.

Captain Broadhurst, 4th Gurkhas, becomes Inspector of Signalling Imperial Service Troops.

BURMESE SCHOOL BOYS AND SHIKOE.

ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S CIRCULAR DISAPPROVED.

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 30.

GOVERNMENT orders have been issued on the "shikoe" question in a long letter from the Secretary to the Burma Government, in which are quoted rules on the subject of salutes as contained in the Education Code. The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand that any change is desired, nor could he consent to any alteration. The rules have been in force for years without objection or criticism, and in the interests of discipline and good manners they must be observed. As regards the particular form of salute that should be adopted the Code is silent, and in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor wisely so. The circular published by the Director of Public Instruction on the 15th July, prescribing certain forms of salute for Burmese boys, was issued without the knowledge of the local Government. It is clear that it goes beyond the Code in more than one particular, and it should in consequence have been submitted for approval before being issued. If it had been so submitted it would not have been approved in the form in which it was issued. Mr. Pope, however, has since issued a second circular, and has explained that his only object was to make it known that the military form of salute, which has hitherto been in vogue, is not compulsory. In default of any other form, the military salute should be used as heretofore.

The Lieutenant-Governor believes that this modification of the orders by Mr. Pope, which will be given effect to, will be in accordance with the deputations dealing with the insubordinate behaviour of boys of the eighth standard, whose names were removed from the rolls.

Sir Hugh Barnes adds : "His Honour is informed that the names of these boys were removed from the rolls not for disobeying the orders of the 15th July, but for grave insubordination :-(1) In returning in a body and refusing point blank to consult their parents, as they had at first asked and had been given permission to do, and (2) in intimidating others and in leading the opposition to authority. That intimidation was used is clear since it is reported that to meet the fears expressed by certain parents extra police were at the request of the Head-master placed in the mornings along the roads leading to the school. Misconduct and insubordination of this character cannot be passed over lightly, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the punishment ordered was fully deserved. The Director has now signified his willingness to allow these boys to return to school provided that in accordance with rule 6, Chapter 7 of the Education Code, they pay the re-admission fee prescribed, and provided also that it is understood that they will not be allowed to count their attendance during the school year, unless their conduct to the end of the year is satisfactory. This decision is quite as lenient as the occasion permits. Personally the Lieutenant-Governor would be inclined to take a more serious view of the boys' conduct, but in the circumstances he will not interfere with the Director's discretion."

It is understood that the parents have accepted these orders in a good spirit, and have decided to send their children to school, they will salute as heretofore, namely, in military fashion.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A BURMAN JUDGE

NO FURTHER INQUIRY.

IN reference to the alleged charges of bribery, made by certain advocates against the late additional Burman Judge of the Small Causes Court, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think further inquiry should be held unless the evidence hitherto withheld by the advocates is forthcoming. His Honour, while expressing the opinion that the advocates preferred the charges in a 'bona fide' spirit in the interests of the public, was determined to sift the matter thoroughly, but this could only be done if the advocates came forward with the evidence to establish a case.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS IN MADRAS.

LOCAL PREFERENCES.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 30.

AN order has been issued that tenders for all Government works of importance requiring engineering plant will in future be publicly advertised for and other things being equal, preference will be given to local firms, provided the interests of Government are not sacrificed thereby. This order has been called for by the protest made by Messrs. Oakes and Co., Madras, who complained that in the matter of the electric installations at the General Hospital and the Government Press, and the hot and cold water installations at the General Hospital, preference was given by the Government of Madras and the P. W. D. to the Calcutta firms of Messrs. Osler and Co., and Messrs. Norton and Company, over local firms that possessed facilities for doing the work equally well.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

FRANCE AND THE WORLD.

TREGUIER, September 13, in his speech at the unveiling of the monument to Renan, M. Combes, said that, thanks to the entente between the majority and the Ministry, the Republic had grown at home and abroad, where it was everywhere gathering friendships.

THE BEYROUT TROUBLES.

London, September 14 :—Meetings have been held in Cairo where there is much perturbation over the trouble in Beyrout. A large number of families in Cairo send their children to the American College at Beyrout and these number about one-third of the students there. Alarmist letters, written mostly in red ink, continue to be received, and at the meeting of parents there has been talk of petitioning the American, British and French Governments to maintain each a man-of-war in permanence in Syrian Waters. Meanwhile the Rev. Howard Bliss, Principal of the College, writes describing the immediate prospect as full of gloom, difficulty, and uncertainty, and as fearing that the work of years may be seriously set back, if not destroyed. With the help of liberal gifts and bequests recently made to it, notably one of £100,000, the College authorities were contemplating an extension of their work.

TURKEY'S NEED OF MONEY.

STRIPPING THE TRIPOLI DEFENCES.

An Italian Agency states that Turkey is selling to a Genoese Syndicate the guns of the Tripoli forts. These guns are old but they are the only cannon in the Tripoli forts. The inference is that Turkey is under the necessity of raising money at all costs.

BANKING IN ABYSSINIA.

King Menelik is to have a bank. An enterprising American, Mr. W. H. E[illegible], a broker in Wall-street, has left for Abyssinia with the object of founding a bank, whereby he hopes to extend the commercial relations between the United States and the Abyssinian Kingdom.

THE Rev. Canon Fenton, Vicar Capitular of the Archdiocese of Westminster, announced in a circular letter yesterday that the Pope had confirmed the appointment of Dr. Bourne to succeed Cardinal Vaughan as Archbishop of Westminster. A Te Deum of thanksgiving will be sung in every Roman Catholic church in the Archdiocese to-morrow.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 30.

The Poona Horse Show was brought to successful conclusion this afternoon when a lengthy programme was gone through. The heavy weight Arab and C. B. polo ponies were first to be judged. For the good class represented Major Edwards Iron Duke proved best and gained the first prize. Somewhat restricted field appeared for Arab and country class with which was combined the infantry chargers, the best here which required steadiness under fire and good appearance. Majority of those that underwent the test proved well trained. Major Edward's Benarth gained the first prize showing as well very steady animal. When the best polo pony in the Show came for decision, there were only five to choose from, but the judges took some time in arriving at a decision, which after much consideration was given to Major Edward's Iron Duke, the other four being Captain Davies' Scotts Grey, Captain Meynell's Marseilles, Captain Browne's Startlight and Captain Hewletts Cæsar. Hack class was next gone through among 14-2 and under, and Captain Hewlett's Caesar was awarded the first honor. It was a quiet mannered pony with fine action. Mrs Beatty's Vigilance, another very good looking animal, was given honor of best hunter. In the show of larger hacks Mrs. Beatty's Vladdi Mir and Major. Edward's Jaute were placed respectively first and second. In honors horses in single harness Mr. J. N. Tata Sultan was the best amongst the lot and richly deserved the first honor, whilst Mr. Ananjee Nanjee's Modesty secured the second honor of ponies in single harness.

Mr. Powalla's Pallas and Mrs. Grafton Young's Topthorn divided honors. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Younghusband. The results of winner were :—

Infantry Charges 13-3 to 14-2. 1st Prize presented by the Officers of 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. Judges—Lieut Colonel C B Vyvyan and Lieut Colonel Eccles.

Capt L C Knight's g arab Blue Peter	... 0
Mr. H Balderston's br aust m Grindly	... 0
Capt J M Davie's g arab Clyde	... 0
Mr A Marriott's b arab Wily	... 0
Captain Casserley's ch aust m Caesar	... 0

Heavy Weight Arab and C B Polo Ponies up to 13 stone or over. 1st Prize presented by Sulleman A Wahed. Judges—Lt Colonel E A Kettlewell, Major C F Murray and Major General Elliot.

Major Fitz J M Edward's g arab Iron Duke	... 1
Capt A Hewlett's ch arab Caesar	... 2
Captain L C Knight's g arab Blue Peter	... 0
Capt A Hewlett's ch arab Oliver highly commended	
Lieut Colonel R Eccle's b arab Rocket	... 0
Mr. H Grisewood's g arab Orion	... 0
Capt J M Davie's g arab Clyde	... 0
Mr L C Swifte's b arab Whatcho	... 0
Mr L C Swifte's b m Maidee	... 0
Mr Cousen's g arab Spanker	... 0

Arab and C B Chargers. 1st Prize presented by the Officer's 20th Bom. Infantry. Judges—Lieut Colonel E Wright, Major J D Leslie and F de B Young.

Major Fitz J M Edward's ch arab Benarth	... 1
Cap C R Harbord's ch arab Armean	... 2
Capt L C Knight's g arab Blue Peter highly commended	
Capt J M Davie's g arab Clyde highly commended	
Capt M Anderson's ch arab Amber	... 0
Mr Harman Girls wood's arab Gipsy	... 0
Capt W G Llingston's ch arab Ormonde	... 0
Capt Stanks b arab Savernacke	... 0

The Best Polo Pony in the Show. Prize presented by H H The Aga Khan Judges—Major General Elliot, Lt Colonel C M Kavanagh and Lt Colonel E A Kettlewell.

Hacks 14-2 and under Arabs and CBs. Judges—Lieut Colonel E A Wright, and Lieut Colonel C B. Vyvyan.

Capt A Hewlett's ch arab Caesar	... 1
Mrs C A Beatty's brch Vigilance	... 2
Mr A Marriott's b arab Wily	... 0
Mr S A Wahed's g arab Firefly highly commended	
Major E E Gland's b arab Prince Diamond highly commended	... 0
Mr R G Brown's br ch Sia	... 0
Mr Hume Henderson's ch arab Cosmo	... 0
Capt G Hickman's b arab The Beam	... 0
Capt A D Creagh's blk ch Satin	... 0
Vety Captain F D Hunt's b ch Pride of Asia (by T B E Trustee dam Cymbaline)	... 0
Ag S Shah's br arab Musketeer	... 0
Lieut Colonel R Eccle's ch ch m Lady Betty	... 0
Mrs Carter's wh arab Pharisee II	... 0
Mr Harman Girls wood's g arab Zodiac	... 0
Major C F Murray's bl ch Sir Laddie	... 0
Lieut Colonel Onslow's b ch Prince	... 0

Hacks over 14-2. 1st presented by The Officer's. The Buffs. 2nd Prize by The Hon Mr Edgerley. Judges Major General L Elliott. Lt Col G M Kanvanagh and Lt Col Hazelton.

Mrs C A Beatty's b aust Vladimir	... 1
Major Fitz J M Edward's br eng m Zaida (by Macbeth)	... 2
Mr. R D Settna's br aus Prince	... 0
Capt C Parry's b aust The Dane	... 0
Capt C Parry's blk aust Grandmaster	... 0
Capt A D Creagh's b arab Hugo	... 0
Capt D S Buist's br aus m Cleopatra	... 0
Mr V K Birch's br aust m Nightingale	... 0
Major Fitz J M Edward's ch aus m Runaway Girl	... 0
Mr W H Anderson's b aust Dreadnought	... 0
Mr E M Mayne's ch aus m Lorna Doone	... 0
Mr A Lucas b aus m Diana	... 0
Jelal Shah's b ch Lachin	... 0
Mr D W Herbert's blk eng m Lady Scandal	... 0
Captain T Crawford's br aust Waverley	... 0
H E the Governor's Holy Guard b aust No 53	... 0
Mr Keighley's br aust (entire by The Hermit)	... 0
Mr H Fitz G Beale's b aus m Somiramis	... 0
Mr L C Swifte's b aust Servator	... 0
Captain W G Llingston's br aust Rob Roy highly commended	
Major R Strange's br aust Blue Rock	... 0
Mrs Stockley's ch ch Spot	... 0
Mr R Cousen's br aus m Bess	... 0
Lieut & Q M D Aherne's br aus m Primrose	... 0
Captain C F Dobbs b aust Friday	... 0

Horses in Single Harness. Judges—Lt Colonel C M Kavanagh, Lt Colonel Haselton and Major F de B Young.

Mr Jamsetjee's N Tata's blk br eng Sultan	... 1
Mr Ananji Nanji's br eng m Modesty	... 2
Mr K S Poovaa's br aus m Miss Sweet William	... 0
Mr Fitz G Beale's b aust m Semiramis	... 0
Lt-Col Hume Henderson's ch aus m Heather	... 0
Lt-Col Hume Henderson's ch aus m Hushaen	... 0
Mr D W Herbert's bl eng m Lady Scandal	... 0
Col Anderson's g hunter	... 0
Lt General Sir Robert Low b aust m Necklace	... 0
Mr V K Birch's br aust m Nightingale	... 0
Mr E M Mayne's ch aust m Lorna Doone	... 0
Mr C A Beaty's br aust Vladimir	... 0
Mr Gardar's blk aust Espanite	... 0
Miss Edgerley's b aust highly commended	
Major R Strange's br aust Blue Rock	... 0
Mr H J Walli's ch aust Poe Karl	... 0
Mr S A Wahed's br aust Blackthorn	... 0
Mr S A Wahed's b aust Truffles	... 0
Lt R M D'Aherne's br aust m Primrose	... 0

Ponies 14-2 and under in Single Harness Australians and English. 1st Prize presented by H E The Governor's Staff 2nd by Brig General Pm Greenfield. Judges.—Lieut Colonel C M Kavanagh, Lieut Colonel Hazelton and Major F de B Young.

Mr Powalla's b aust Pallas	... 1
Mrs Grafton Youngs blue roan aust Topthorn II	... 2
Capt J H Crawford's ch aus m Fraulein	... 0
Mr D J Isaac's br aus m Molly	... 0
Major F de B Young's b aus m Little Lady	... 0
Miss A D Younghusband's br aus Vandyke	... 0
Mr J Gardar's br eng m Dolly Varden highly commended	
Mr Byramjee Padumjee's br aust Twenty Two highly commended	
Mr J L Symon's ch amor Ekkyma	... 0
Major J P Brewin's br aust m Mollie	... 0
Mrs Carter's dun aust Bruzzles	... 0
Capt Casserley's ch aust m Corsair	... 0

Ladies Ponies 14-2 and under to be ridden by Ladies Arabs and Country breds. Judges—Lieut Colonel G C Onslow and Lieut Colonel C B Vyvyan.

Mrs C A Beatty's b ch Vigilance	... 1
Major F de B Young's b arab Pallas	... 2
Jelal Shah's bl arab Anchorite	... 0
Vety Capt F D Hunt's b ch Pride of Asia by T B E Trustee dam Cymbaline	... 0
Mrs Carter's wh arab Pharisee II highly commended	0
Major Cyril Murray's ch arab Hamilton	... 0
Capt H F Burne's g arab Silver-King	... 0

Best Hunter regularly hunted with the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds. 1st Prize presented by Colonel A Mheringham, M F X L Judges—Colonel A Sheringham S F H and Colonel A Lucas.

Mrs C A Beaty's b ch m Vigilance	... 1
Mr A Lucas b aus m Diana	... 0
Lt-Col Hume Henderson's ch aus m Heather	... 0
Mr Hume Henderson's g arab Curiosity	... 0
Miss Anderson's b aust Maxim highly commended	
Lt-General Sir Robert Low's b aust Nugget	... 0
Lt-General Sir Robert Low's ch arab Rufus	... 0
Major Fitz J M Edward's ch aust m Runaway Girl	... 0
Mr Keighley's br aust Recluse (by The Hermit)	... 0
Major C R Elliot's ch aust Skedaddle	... 0
Mrs C A Beaty's b aust Vladimir	... 0
Mrs Stockley's ch aust Sunflower	... 0

Tandems. Prize presented by His Excellency the Governor. Judges—Major Fitz J M Edwards, and Mr C A Beaty.

Laddie	... 1
Mr L C Swifte's b aust	... 2
Lt R Baker's c aust m Macushla and Machree	... 0
Mr Jamsetjee N Tata's blk famers The Black and Morgans	... 0
Major Cyril Murray's blk aus m Lassie blk c b Sir	
Captain G Young's	... 0
Captain Barford's b arabs Nandi Nala	... 0

Jumping Competition for Horses. 1st Prize presented by The Goik and Silver Smith's Company, London Judges—Lt Colonel C M Kavanagh Major General L Elliot Major General C J Burnett C B.

Mrs Grafton Young's bl roan aust Topthorn II	... 1
The Hon'ble Mr A D Young husbands g aus m Lady Grisoline	... 2
Mr E C O Rose's g ch Pipestay	... 0
Mr A Lucas b aus m Diana	... 0
Lieut-Col Hume Henderson's ch aus m Husheen	... 0
Captain J H Crawford's br aus Ivanhoe	... 0
Mr F S Lindesay's b arab Capt Jinks	... 0
Mr H L Herkness' b aust m Unnamed	... 0
Mr W H Anderson's b aust Dreadnought	... 0
Capt J L Alexander's b aust Gloucos	... 0
Captain C S Stack's b aust Nameless	... 0
Mr F B Johnston's b aust Ellerslie	... 0
H H Aga Khan's ch aust Funny	... 0
Mr E O Boases' b aust Dawn	... 0
Lieut Colonel C B Vyvyan's br aust Bushman for sale	... 0
Capt D G Lilingston's br aus Rob Roy	... 0
Mr H J Wallis ch aust The Earl	... 0
Captain Stockley's ch aust m Sharpo	... 0
Mr C Beatty's b em m Vigilance highly commanded	... 0
Captain P H Burne's g arab Silver King	... 0
Mr C W Lyon's b aust m Princess Zolande	... 0

The Best Pony in the Show Prize presented by the Officers 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Judges.—Lieut Colonel C M Kavanagh, Major General L Elliot and Lieut Colonel Anderson.

Aga S. Shah's Funny	... 1

The Best Horse in the Show Prize presented by the Officers 3rd Bombay Lt Cavalry. Judges—Major General L Elliot. Lieut Colonel Hazelton and Lieut Colonel C M Kavanagh.

Mrs Beathys Vladimir	... 0

Children's Ponies constantly ridden by children Prize presented by the Fund. Judge—Lt Colonel Hazelton.

Master Adolphus Aherne's b ch m Lady Newbrook	... 1
Miss Bysse's ch ch	... 2
Miss Aileen Betham's ch ch Stanleybroke (by Extravagance—The Army)	... 0
The Rajah of Akalkote's b ch Brownie highly commanded	... 0
Miss Nellie Aherne's b ch m Daisy Bell	... 0
Miss Dorothy Fawcett's r pony Davri	... 0
Master Robert Fir's	... 0
Master Tommy Dodd's	... 0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. GLOUCESTERS.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament was continued in the Co-operage last evening. There was again a very poor attendance. The Gloucester Regiment, who on Tuesday evening beat the Colaba Garrison, met the Bombay Gymkhana in the second round, the Gymkhana having drawn a bye in the first round. For the first quarter of an hour the ball remained in mid-field, although the Gymkhana had slightly the best of exchange. Play was, however, of a scrambling nature. The Gymkhana more than held their own in the "scums," but neither side showed up to great advantage in respect of combination. About twenty minutes after the commencement of the game a knock on near the Gymkhana touch line occasioned a "scum" and the Gloucesters pushed the ball over. The try, however, was not converted. Up to half time the game was evenly contested, and when the whistle was blown the score stood :—

Gloucester, 1 try (3 points) ; Gymkhana, nil.

On the resumption the Gymkhana got to work with determination, and some pretty passing was witnessed. They were unable to break through, however, for some time until as the result of clever play by their three-quarters and a combined run by their forwards the ball was safely landed in touch. The try was not converted and with the game at one try all the teams both played up steadily. Off side drive Gymkhana back when well up the field and shortly afterwards Langhorne was tackled when close to touch. Bird stopped a combined run of the Gloucerters forwards, and later on he saved a touch down in the nick of time after a clever dribbling run by the Gloucesters' forward line. For some time the military team were dangerous but the Gymkhana forwards at length got on the run and pulled the fat out of the fire. A mistake by one of the Gymkhana three-quarters, however, let the Gloucesters in, and they scored a try close to the goal. This was placed well between the post, and the soldiers thus assumed the lead. A good tackle by Lieut. Reed later on saved another try for the Gloucesters. By an individual run later on the Gymkhhana nearly got through, and for the rest of the game they kept the ball in their opponents' territory. There was no more scoring, and the game ended.

Gloucesters .....1 goal, 2 try (8 points)
Gymkhana .....1 try (3 points)

Below are the teams :—

Gloucester Regiment :—Back: Pte Scales ; Three-quarters : Pte. Lister, Pte., Holder, Lieut. Tweedie, Pte. Edwards; halves : Lieut. Blythe, Pte Coldrick ; forwards : St. Barr., Pte. Berry, Pte Mason, Pte. Parsons, Pte. Bennett, Pte. Dance, Pte. Frost and Pte. Morris.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Back : Lieut. , Bird ; three-quarters : D. H. Brand, C. M. Ward, Lieut. H. St. G. Scott, Lieut. R. S. Scott ; halves : N. Bromley, R. G. M. Stephens ; forwards ; Lieut. Turnball, Lieut. Langhorne, H. M. Kendall, T. D. Moore, C. W. Y. Elsworth, N. R. Rutherford, F. C Annesley and P. J. Arnott.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following is a list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator" on Thursday the 1st proximo from the stream opposite the Ballard pier. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon will take place at the Ballard Pier on Thursday the first proximo at 4 p.m. Sharp. Deck Passengers should be at the New Disinfecting Station with all their Luggage and kit at 12 o'clock noon to-day.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Sister Alexandrina	Mrs and Mrs A P Johnston
Mrs D Cawe	Sister Norah
Mrs J R F	Mr and Mrs J R Reynolds
Mrs M J Fox	Mr A Rosenfort
Mr R [illegible]ranichstadten	Mr A T Steele
Miss J H Holmes	Two Misses Toussaint
Mr and Mrs Edward Jamieska	Captain and Mrs E J M Wood
Mrs Keppler and Child	A Gentleman
	Mrs B De Costa. For Aden

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Mr. K. R. Cama, Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The following presents we announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

From Calcutta—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. LXXI, Part I, Extra No. 2, 1902, on Proceedings of the Society Nos. I, II, III, 1903. From London—Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britan and Ireland, vol, XXXIII, January to June 1903. From Paris—Bulletin et memoires de la Societe d' Anthropologie de Paris, Nos. 2, 3, 3, 4, 1903. From Mexico—Boletin de Museo Nacional de Mexico, Tomo I, No. 1, 1903. From Montevideo—Anales del Museo Nacionale del Montevideo, Tome, IV, 1903.

The Hon. Secretary then read a paper on The Traditions of Majhaie contributed by Moulvi Abdul Wali member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Ranchi Bengal, which will be published in the Society's Journal. Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE correspondent of El Mokattam at El Obeid, writing on the 24th August reports the arrival of Dimitri Moncari, described as the agent Aly ibu Dinar, at that place on his return from Omdurman to El Fasher, Mr. Moncari is accompanied by 11 Greek carpenters and masons, and is conveying a quantity of wood for the erection of a new palace for the Sultan at Darfur. The correspondent states that he has seen the plans of the new palace, which is to be a 2 storied building of burnt brick containing 14 living rooms besides large reception rooms. A European garden will be laid out behind the palace and will have an elaborate fountain in the centre. Mr. Moncari related to the Mokattam correspondent that while in Omdurman he had picked up for a song the signet of the late Sultan (uncle of Aly ibu Dinar) and that he intends to present it to the Sultan. The signet consist of a large pure ruby on which is engraved the numerous titles of the Sultan.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The Senate of the Bombay University held an adjourned meeting last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, to further consider the proposition for the new degree of M. B. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presided and there was a fairly large attendance of Fellows.

THE M B DEGREE.

The Senate resumed consideration of the proposal to institute the degree of M B, B S. On the last occasion the meeting passed an amendment, moved by Dr Deshmukh, suggesting certain additions and alterations in the proposition of Dr R N Khory The proposition so modified was to the effect that as recommended by the Syndicate, a new medical degree, to be entitled the degree of M B, B S, Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, be instituted in addition to the present degree of L. M. and S. It was further proposed to adopt a number of regulations for the degree. Regulation one was as follows :—The Candidate must have passed the previous examination in Arts of the Bombay University or an examination of any other recognised University equivalent to that examinaion and must have been engaged during five University years in professional study at a school of medicine recognised by the Bombay University (Footnote) ; Candidates are strongly advised to take up Latin as the classical language, which is required by the General Medical Council in England for registration.) A Candidate for the degree of L.M.& S must have passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University and must have been engaged during five University years in professional study at a School of Medicine recognized by this University and must have passed all the examinations detailed below for the MB, B S Degree, with such percentage for passing as the Senate may hereafter determine, in all the subjects mentioned except that he need not pass in :—(a)—(i) Zoology, under the head Biology in the First Examination for MB BS (ii) Elementary Experimental Physics except Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, in the Examination (b) Bacteriolgy and Mental Diseases comprised in the subject numbered 4 and 5 in paragraph 23, in the Final Examination for the Degree of MB BS. fixed Rs 25 as fee for the first examination in medicine. The 7th regulation prescribes the subjects in which candidates will be examined and contains the following N B—A Candidate who has passed the Intermediate Examination for the degree of B Sc shall be exempted from the first examination for the degree of M B B S and considered to have completed his first year of study The 14th regulation fixes a fee of Rs 25 for this examination. Regulation 31 requires that the candidate must have passed the second examination for the degree of M B B S and contains a N B as follows : A Candidate who is a graduate in medicine of a recognised University and who desires to obtain the degree of M B B S of this University will be required to pass the final examination for the degree of M B B S only Regulation 25 fixed a fee of Rs 50 for this examination.

The Vice-Chancellor said the Senate should now proceed to deal with other amendments. It might be that some of these amendments might be accepted by the mover of the original proposition. But they should proceed with them in order, and the first amendment that should now be taken up was that of which Sir Bhalchandra Krishna had given notice.

Dr R N Khory the mover of the original proposition intimated that he was willing to accept several of the amendments with a view to save the time of the Senate.

The Vice-Chancellor said perhaps the best course would be that these amendments were placed before the Senate by their proposers. He accordingly called upon Sir Bhalchandra to move his amendment.

The Hon Mr Sitalvad pointed out that Sir Bhalchandra having already taken part in the debate could not move the amendment.

Dr Shantaram accordingly rose to propose the amendment which stood in the name of Sir Bhalchandra.

The Hon. Mr. Sitalvad took exception to Dr. Santaram proposing the amendment which could only be moved in the absence of Sir Bhalchandra who was however, present at the Senate. The absence of a member, pre-supposed that the member, if present, would be competent to move, but as Sir Bhalchandra was present at the meeting Dr. Shantaram could not move the amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor said that as there was no special rule laid down regarding the point raised, and as the notice had been accepted and in the absence of the mover another member had moved on a previous occasion, Dr. Shantaram would be justified in moving the amendment in question.

Dr Shantaram then moved the amendment which was to the effect that the degree of M B & B S would be conferred upon candidates, who passed L M & S, examination of November 1903 as had already passed the Previous Examination.

Dr Khory accepted the amendment, which embodied certain alterations in the rules and regulations.

Dr. Deshmukh and Dr. Masina strongly opposed the amendment, which could operate unfairly on the students.

Sir Bhalchandra asked that a portion of the amendment of which he had given notice, might be allowed to be withdrawn, as the circumstances which existed at the time he gave notice did not exist at present.

The amendment in question was then allowed to be withdrawn with the permission of the Senate.

Discussion took place as regards certain portions of the amendment, particularly with regard to the fees charged for the examination of candidates. Dr. Khory was in favour of charging the higher fee Dr. Masina supporting him stating that the examination fees in India were ridiculously low as compared with those charged in England Dr. Masina was in favour of charging higher fees with a view to enable the University to secure the services of competent examiners.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy remarked that the most successful candidates come from the poorer classes and the University ought not to shut the door against them.

Dr. Khory's proposal for charging Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 40 as the fee for the examination of candidates was passed by 21 votes against 20.

Mr. K B Wagle moved an amendment regarding certain concessions made in favour of candidates who had passed their examinations in the Arts, course.

Dr. Khory accepted the amendment which was carried.

Dr. Kher then moved an amendment regarding the science course of the examination. The Amendment was lost.

Dr. N F Surveyor moved his amendment relating to the chemistry course, which was adopted.

Dr. Kher's amendment anent the lectures in bacteriology was also agreed to.

The original motion as amended by the various amendments, was then put to the vote and carried.

This concluded the business before the Senate

THANA DISTRICT NOTES.

SINCE sending the last letters there have been many change amongst the officials, writes our Thana correspondent. Messrs. Orr and Sale have departed to Poona and England respectively, whilst the new arrivals are Messrs. Prestly, Clayton and Painter. Mr. Wood is now Acting Collector. The Huzoor Deputy Collector Mr. Kotwal, is said to be retiring from Government service next month, and a fare well pan supari entertainment is being got up in his honour. The rain-fall has reached 115 inches, and throughout the district people are jubilant over the prospects of a bumper crop. Rice is almost ready for cutting. Plague unfortunately started again in Thana at the beginnig of the month. Its progress so far has been slow, but people are already beginning to evacuate their houses now that the rain has apparently ceased.

At Bandra the inhabitants are agitated over the the new sea face road from Danda to Chimbai that it is proposed to construct. Representations in influencial quarters against the construction have already been made by the Danda fishermen and Palli Hill Gymkhana.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest of a gang of train thieves, headed by two former Government peons in this district. They had store rooms in Thana and their mode of proseduse was to travel 1st class from Poona to Bombay and loot the past sengers. Their hauls were considerable and it will be interesting to see the result of the magisterial inquiry.

The progressive members of the Thana police force have started a social club with headquarters near the dak bungalow. All police officers—not below the rank of Jamadar, are eligible for membership, and the club promises to be a success.

THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, will sail to-day for Karachi empty. On her return voyage she will bring the wing of the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, the detachment proceeding in relief to Ahmedabad and Deesa.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

"RICHARD II." AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

MR MILLARD A TOM PINCH.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

THE concert at the Shire Hall in connection with the Hereford Musical Festival on Thursday night was made chiefly notable by the production of Dr. F. H. Cowen's new orchestral work, "Indian Rhapsody, composed for this Festival, and conducted by the composer. Dr. Cowen's work, let it be said at the outset, is extremely clever : it is ingenious, it is brilliant, it is audacious, and it is full of colour. Whether or not it is a work of genius is altogether another matter. It shows rather the fantasy of a man of extraordinarily brilliant talents than the strictly meditated mase of genius. Not for a moment would one deny to Dr. Cowen in the composition of this work abundance of industry and a most careful working out of all his ideas. But those ideas are confessedly bizarre ; they are prankish in their foundation, and they savour of the prank in their working out. But the score is, without any question, dazzling in its realism and in its superb contempt for the convent

creatures than when she played the part with Mr. Benson, and therefore less telling. Mr. Lionel Brough—if he did not make one forget Mr. G. R. Weir, who is inimitable in these faithful peasant characters of Shakspeare—was good as the gardener. Mr. Oscar Asche was effective, if a little unfinished, as Bellingbroke. Mr. William Haviland and Mr. Fisher White were also good. The text was treated fairly reverently, but some lines were needlessly interpolated—notably in Bellingbroke's march into London, where the whole scene is, of course, introduced. Moreover, the speech The bay trees in our country is taken from the Welsh captain and given in quite a different context, to the Queen.

Among modern novels none appear at first sight to hold out an easier promise of successful stage adaptation than those of Charles Dickens. His characters seem to cry out to you to transfer them just as they are from between the covers of his books to the boards before the footlights. In a hundred ways they embody the characteristics that the soul of the actor loves. They are broadly contrasted with one another. They are typical to such a degree that we describe our acquaintances by means of them. When we say a man is Pecksniffian we mark him, as it were, with indelible ink. They are also individualistic in just the sense suitable for stage requirements. Their appearance, their colors, their idiosyncrasies of manner and gait are all so faithfully depicted that material for what is called business seems endless. And yet stage adaptations of Dickens rarely succeed. They crop up in twos and threes every few years and disappear without leaving any sensible trace behind them. These facts, and a visit to the S. James's Theatre on Saturday afternoon, where Martin Chuzzlewit was presented under the title of Tom Pinch, made us reflect, and led us to doubt whether the material were really so rich as is imagined. Martin Chuzzlewit, like most novels by Dickens, is primarily remarkable because of its wonderful galaxy of portraits. No sooner are we well acquainted with one person than another soars like a planet into our ken. The plot, as a plot merely, is not remarkable, and what is more noteworthy from our point of view, the people connected with it are not bound up with it they could, and indeed do, remain in the mind as distinct and wonderful personages quite apart from it. In thinking of such people as Pecksniff, Tom Pinch, Mark Tapley, or Sarah Gamp, the story of Martin Chuzzlewit does not occur to one. That this is a source of weakness from the point of view of the stage will be made manifest by merely mentioning a few of the great characters that have come down to us through the medium of dramatic art. Can we think, for example, of Othello, Hamlet, Lady Macbeth, or Tartuffe irrespective of the stories with which their names are associated? Of course we cannot, and the fact points to the chief source of weakness in Tom Pinch, and to many more adaptations from one art to another wholly different in its methods of expression.

The drama exists to show us character in action. The novel cannot do this except by suggestion and explanation, but it can do many other interesting things and does them. The narrative of that Dickens supplies to the dramatist in Martin Chuzzlewit is of this slenderest nature; the plot and the mere outline of these characters absolutely essential to it. For the rest, he follows the dictates of his own art, and the last thing likely is that the material in the form in which he fashions it will be serviceable to any other. Tom Pinch, for example, is not in any way necessary to the plot of the novel. He is an interesting personage dropped into it, but he might be taken out without materially affecting the story. Pecksniff is important and so are the Chuzzlewits and some others, and an adaptation of the story should chiefly consider them the pivot of the whole. Mark Tapley, again, is an outsider, and not only is he so, but the impression conveyed by the author of his character in the novel cannot possibly be conveyed in the same manner in a play. In the novel he is always saying he is so jolly; in a play he should show this without saying it "ad nauseam" at any rate. In the adaptation on Saturday afternoon he seemed quite unlike the Mark Tapley we remembered because, when face to face with the actual man, the constant repetition of such phrases as I am so jolly seemed foolish. Tolstoi criticism applies with equal force to nearly all the characters represented. Much of the novel is in dialogue, and it never seemed to occur to the adapters that dialogue suitable for one form of art might be quite unsuitable for another. Without thinking of this, they no doubt argued that they must touch as little of the master's language as possible, but they disfigured the master's work in consequence.

On Tuesday night the moody-Mannars Opera Company gave a creditable, though hardly an admirable performance of "Siegfried the third segment of Wagner's Ring. It would, of course, be absurd to judge this production after the standard set by the incomparable Richter earlier in the season. The play gains enormously when sung in English to an English audience, notwithstanding the scoffs of Teutonic purists. The greatest shortcomings were in the orchestra. The strings were overpowered by the brass. Further there is absolutely no excuse. No criticism is too severe for the conductor and management who substitute vulgar and blatant cornets for the distinguished trumpet tones of Wagner's score. Translating the book does not imply the right or necessity to debase the orchestration. The great expense of many rehearsals must prevent operatic managers from securing perfection in England till the English public lauds them a more generous fiscal support. Though much of the detail was lost and broad legato phrasing was entirely absent, yet the orchestra was in tune and that covers many sins. The scenery was the same as that used during the summer season. To Mr. Luis Arens fell the lions's share of the work, vocally and histrionically he proved to be an intelligent and satisfactory Siegfried though like the other actors lack of rehearsal told seriously on his freedom of action. In the forest scene he manifested more interest in the conductor's baton than in the gestations of the formidable green dragon. How this prehistoric savage Siegfried in the wilds of Norway obtained his tropical panther skin coat is a matter of zoological research beyond the ken of the music critic. Mr. payne Clarke gave a very painstaking copy of Herr Lieban's Mime, but his voice has neither the volume nor the pathos of his immediate model. There is too much portamento in his singing.

LADY CURZON AS AMATEUR DETECTIVE.

"The Illustrated Police News" of Calcutta reproduces the following extraordinary and highly improbable story from Answers":—"A retired Indian judge tells a curious story about Lady Curzon, the wife of the Viceroy of India. He was dining at the Viceregal Lodge one night, and the conversation turned upon a sensational murder trial which he was conducting at the time. After dinner Lady Curzon drew the judge aside and said: 'I do not want to interfere with your judicial duties but I know, as an absolute fact, that the man who is charged with that murder is innocent. If you will send a detective to me to-morrow morning, I will direct him to the house where the real murderer is now hiding. I only discovered the fact this afternoon, when I was down there in disguise with one of our ayees.' Sure enough the murderer was caught, as Lady Curzon had said and the innocent man was released. This incident becoming known has made her very popular with the people of Calcutta who are not used to English "mem Sahib" taking so much interest in their humble lives. Lady Curzon would not tell how she found out the murderer. She said that she made it a rule never to talk about her excursions in native costume, lest she should get her native guides and friends into trouble with their own people."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the various schools conducted by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, took place last evening at the Anjuman Hall, opposite the Victoria Terminus H. E. Sir James Monteath, Acting Governor of Bombay, presided. There was a large gathering on the occasion, amongst those present being: The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay; the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji; the Hon Mr J M Dick; Principal M MacMillan; Mr James MacDonald; Professor O V Muller; Mr. P. Hyde; Mr. R. P. Lambert; Mr Adam Wali; Sir Hurkisondas Norotamdas; the Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar; Mr Rustomji Merwanji Patel; Prince Samatsingji of Palitana; Mr Currimbhoy Ibrahim; Mr. Tirbhowandas Nogaldas Mathoobhoy; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Cumrudin Amirudin and others.

THE REPORT.

The annual report prepared in the Honorary Secretaries, having been circulated amongst the members of Anjuman, was taken as read. It stated:—

That the Institution is just completing 23 years of its existence, and that having commenced its work on a modest scale with only two small divisions, Primary and Middle Schools, it went on successfully making its way in the face of many difficulties and obstacles till it gradually rose into a full High School 14 years later. or to recount what success the school has achieved in shaking off the apathy of the Mussulmans there towards education; what impetus as a pioneer it has given to Mahomadan education as evidenced by the subsequent rise of a series of many private and municipal schools: what encouragements we have from time to time received from the noble heads of the Government and the educational authorities, and what important departments of extreme the utility have from time to time been added to Madrasa, thanks to the munificence of our public spirited co-religionists, so as to bring it up to its present state of efficiency. It is gratifying to note that at present our Madrasa has attached to it a Laboratory sufficient for purposes of Elementary scientific instruction required by the University Matriculation Examination, which it is contemplated to further enlarge at every available opportunity. Next comes a small, but very useful reference library, established from the funds raised in memory of the late Mr. C. Tyabji, our first President, and Mr. Jerajbhai Peerbhai, who rendered valuable assistance in collecting funds for the present building. The Karimia Library and a Reading Room, located in this hall, were due to the munificent donation of Mr. Kazi Abdul Karim. It has proved a very useful adjunct to class instruction and is largely availed of by the pupil during their free hours. Two years ago a benefaction of Rs. 17,500 from the well-known Memon brothers Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail and Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, enabled us to erect a handsome hostel at a cost of Rs. 30,000 The balance which was for the time provided from the Madrasa endowment funds, has now been graciously recouped by Government. This hostel, we are glad to say has supplied a great want, and several applications had at different times to be rejected for want of rooms. Not to neglect the claims of deserving poor students, one in every seven boarders is admitted free of any charge. Last, but not least useful is the M. H. Makda Gymnasium, which provides means for the physical development of the pupils. We may also thankfully acknowledge here the various useful and important donations received during the last few years from public spirited gentlemen, which have enabled us to institute scholarships and prizes for encouraging deserving students of the poor classes, and enabling them to prosecute their higher studies up to the end We cannot help noticing here with much regret the discontinuance of the annual grant of Rs. 600 from the Nizam State, which if continued would have been of no little service, as it has been in past years, in encouraging poor college students with scholarships. So, also we must notice the generous promise of H. H. the Nawab of Rampur for a donation of Rs. 5,000 and an annual grant of Rs. 600, which as yet continues awaiting fulfilment. Regarding the educational work done in the Anjuman Schools, it is generally satisfactory and encouraging. Some fall is indeed noticeable in the number on the rolls of the Primary Schools, but the development of attendance on the other hand in the secondary schools has been satisfactory. Had it not been for the periodical visits of pestilential diseases, we should have been able to show much better figures on the rolls. We say it with regret that during the last seven years the plague carried off no less than 77 boys and 8 teachers. Poverty in the case of poor classes and over anxiety to get an early start in life in the case of others, very often prematurely cut short the educational career of our boys and prevent them from taking full advantage of the educational facilities we offer. This explains why higher classes are often found thinner in attendance than lower ones. The average daily attendance generally keeps between 79 and 83 per cent. except during the plague season. The total number of pupils in the various schools is 578. The result of the University Examinations for the last year are quite fair, 3 having passed out of 7 that appeared to the Matriculation Examination, one of them carrying off the Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship for the second time, while the only candidate from this school was successful at the U. S. V. Examination. Also a Government High School Scholarship was successfully competed for by one of our boys for the fifth time. Of the three candidates that were successful at the Matriculation Examination, only one joined St. Xavier's college, while the other two were obliged by circumstances to seek for employment. During the last 8 years, the age of our High School, 30 boys passed the Matriculation Examination, and 7 the U. S. F. Examination. Of the former 3 have taken the degree of B.A, and about 11 are undergraduates. As regards Physical Education, the progress made in Drill, introduced only a year ago, is quite satisfactory while the Gymnasium lately opened in this Institution, finds favour with the boys. In cricket our Junior team successfully competed for the Giles' Shield, which it has the pride of holding this year as champion. The policy followed has always been to make the instruction given in our school of such a nature as should tend to enquip the boys for practical work in life. With this end in view, although Government Standards are followed in the main, yet in certain cases they are so modified as to make room for subjects of practical utility, such as, Gujarati Book-keeping Commercial Arithmetic and the like. The general discipline and character of instruction, have generally succeeded in eliciting favourable remarks from the several Educational Inspectors.

A programme of recetations in Gujarati, Urdu Persian and English having been gone through by some of the boys, H. E. the Governor distributed, the prizes to the successful pupils.

H E. THE GOVERNER'S SPEECH.

H. E. Sir Monteath, who rose amid cheers, said: It pas given me much satisfaction to have this opportunity of showing my interests in the advancement of Mahomedan education. I am unable to flatter myself that the presence on this occasion of a merely temporary Governor can have much effect in furthering this desirable object, for which is required such constant, patient, sustained encouragement as can be given only by leading members of your own community and is, I am glad to see, being given to a substantial extent. But I am very willing to do what I can, and a brief expression of my views may not be without some utility. There is indeed not much if anything, to be said on the subject which is new, but there is much which will bear repetition, which indeed will bear with advantage constant dinning into the ears of all concerned. Perhaps the very best which has been said in the matter has been said by the religious head of a large proportion of your community; and I think it is an omen of great importance that one who holds such a position should rank among the most enlightened men in this great continent. (Applause.)

GOVERNMENT AND MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

I hope the days are past when any of you will claim any special favour to individuals as a means of stimulating education among your people. Not only would that be impossible consistently with equity, but it would be an absolute injury to you as a community. The Government is most anxious that all classes should have their fair share in the administration, but the only ground on which the general welfare will admit of appointments to be made is efficiency. If it were the practice to appoint members of any class on any other ground the stimulus to improvement would be to a large extent destroyed. One of the best things which has been said by his highness the Aga Khan in his Delhi address is that rapid progress is impossible without the free competition of the energies of individuals. At it is the highest positions or not only within your reach but are actually attained. Your President has been at the very top of the Judicial tree, and in all walks of life men of your community have attained pre-eminence. (Applause.) If the number of successful people is not in proportion to your total number, you must realize that that is because education is not so widespread or so eagerly sought after in your community as it should be. In all countries there has been a period when the sword was held in more honour than the pen, and many of your people have not yet got so far beyond that stage as to realize the full power of the pen. The report and what we have seen and head to-day show that much progress is already being made in remedying this state of affairs and there is good ground for hope that success in careers in which a high standard of education is needed will soon be more proportionate to your numbers.

EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

But it is even more important that the masses should have such a measure of mental and moral culture as will enable them to hold their own in their more humble avocations. There are obstacles of a religious and social character to the rapid extension of elementary education to which it would scarcely fibetting for me to deal with. Government are endeavouring in Siad to make such arrangements as will admit of a legitimate combination of religious and secular instruction which is also being tried in some of the schools is this town, and I hope these arrangements will not be without material result. For the rest it depends on yourselves how far the obstacles can be removed or how far the effect can be obviated. I cannot speak to you as His Highness the Aga Khan did on he subject of the zenana and purdah systems, but I can tell you this—the masses of your community can ever be properly equipped for the battle of life until female education is widespred. (Hear, hear) What is it which makes the great mass of Mahemedan cultivators in Sind a prey to the astute classes? The want of elementary education, inability to understand the writtens documents by which they bind themselves or check the contents, facilitates the result. But what lies at the root is the want of strength of character, the absence of prudence, readiness to ignore all future consequences for the sake of an immediate pleasure or of the avoidance of an immediate unpleasantness. You will not get rid of this canker without a change in the character of the masses, and the formation of character must begn in infancy. If a wrong beginning is made, a radical correction is exceedingly difficult. If then you want a real reformation you

MUST HAVE EDUCATED MOTHERS.

and for the purpose of making the mases of your community able to hold their own in all ordinary pursuits, the education of girls is even more important than the education of boys. You will see I am referring only to material benefits. Moral improvement is so intimately connected with religious customs that I cannot deal closely with it, but it is of quite as much importance as material improvement, and you no doubt all recogaize that moral instruction to be effective must also begin in childhood, and is best begun at the mother's knee. This is a matter which I commend to the earnest attention of the Anjuman. The report shows that in the several branches nes of the education of boys substantial progress is being made, and I congratulate you on the results achieved, leaving it to the Educational Inspector to continue to point out to you in what respects improvement is still practicable. But you have still touched only the fringe of the stupendous work of spreading education through the masses and in my opinion your best hope of rapid progress lies in educating girls, who in due course can pass on the benefit of their education to all their children, (Hear, hear.) There are some instances within my own knowledge and there are many others, I am sure, within yours, which show that the purdah is not incompatible with even the liberal education of girls, and moreover I think I am right in saying that the purdah system does not extend to the masses. There appear therefore to be no insuperable obstacles to an immediate beginning of this great work and I notice with much satisfaction that munificent Mahomedan gentleman residing in another country has offered a substantial sum for this purpose and that a scheme to effect it is already under consideration. I hope the urgent need of pushing on the scheme with the fullest vigour will be realized. Once a beginning is made there is hope that the importance of the object will be so fully appreciated that any obstacles which are not essential to real welfare as a community will be removed. I cannot conceive of any object to which your energies could be more beneficially directed. (Applause).

VOTE OF THANKS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyebji, the president of the Anjuman, in proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency said it was known to them all what a number of engagements and what a variety of functions a Governor of this Presidency had to perform. There was hardly a day or an hour which he could call his own, so so much of his time was taken up in performing fuctions of that description. He therefore thought all those present could not but feel grateful to his Excellency for taking the trouble to come down expressly from Poona to Bombay for the purpose of presiding on that occasion. (Applause). He was sure the stirring words of advice which his Excellency had addressed to them that evening as a disinterested and sympathetic friend of the Mahomedan community must have gone home to every one present. His Excellency had made a reference in his speech to the remarks made by H. H. the Aga Khan in the Mahomedan Conference held at Delhi. Those remarks he (the speaker) knew had not been received in some quarters with unmingled satisfaction, but he felt quite sure that repeated us they had been by his Excellency in the manner he had done, they deserved the fullest consideration at the hands of every one who called himself an educated, enlightened and progressive Mussalman. It was impossible that the Mahomedans could really make any progress or compete with other communities unless and until they laid to heart the advice given by his Excellency and other true friends of the Mahomedan community, and endeavoured to spread education not only among their boys and the masses of the people but also among the females of the community. (Applause). He had already said that they owed a deep debt of gratitude to his Excellency for his presence that evening and for the words of encouragement he had addressed them. As they were all aware gratitude had been humourously defined as a lively sense of favours to come. His Excellency had damped his spirits that day by telling them in advance that they could count for no favours from the Government. It was a precept which they were bound to accept and he was sure it was not his or their desire that the Government should go out of their way to favour the Mussalman community except upon the lines of the same qualifications which the Government expected from other communities. But what he did say was that it was a matter for very serious consideration, whether in the making of appointments for public offices the claims of even the educated and enlightened Mussalmans that was to say of those whose were in every respect fitted to discharge the functions of those offices, had been fully considered. It was true that the Mahomedans were as a community backward in education but he asked again whether the educated mussalmans had a fair share of Government appointments and if not whether more consideration should not be given to the subject. In conclusion he again thanked his Excellency for kindly presiding at the meeting.

The vote was carried with acclammation. The proceedings then terminated.

MOTOR-CAR BLAZE.

THRILLING ARRIVAL OF A FIRE ESCAPE.

The Strand traffic was held up on September 8 by a motor-car which burst into flames at the corner of Wellington-street.

A car of the voiturette type, which had been progressing with difficulty, pulled into the pavement. Three persons were in it, and two of them got down and went to a motor-shop in Long-acre. One man remained with the car.

Suddenly a sheet of flame darted from the petrol-tank, and in a few seconds the whole car was enveloped in fire. The man left with the car sprang away at once, but one of his hands was so severely burned that he had to proceed to King's College Hospital to have it dressed.

All traffic was at once suspended, and a fire alarm was given, while hundreds of persons on omnibuses and on the pavements watched the unusual scene. The humour of the scene was irresistible when a long fire escape came galloping up, followed in swift succession by a number of fire engines.

But omnibus drivers and cabmen found a ready outlet for caustic wit. The conductors more practical, turned the occasion to business profit enlivening the scene with cries, "Now, then come along ladies and gents. Only one penny to see the great motor fire."

Dozens of persons clambered up and soon there was not a vacant seat within range.

A stream of water played on the car by the firemen soon extinguished the fire.

The best part of the show from the spectators' point of view was when one after the other the tyres exploded with loud reports. Each explosion was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The greatest cheering, however was reserved for the final scene. when a second motor-car bore down on the wreck and took what was left of it in tow towards Long-acre.

In Elmhurst-road, Clapham, a motor-cycle burst into flames. No one was injured, but, although the fire brigade were soon on the scene, the machine was destroyed.

THE BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Bombay Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall of the Bombay Municipality; Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present:—Mr. T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. James MacDonald, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. S. D. Khote Mr. W. L. Harvey, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CATCHPITS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to state that in accordance with the terms of the contract for the construction of catchpits on ovoid and pipe sewers, the contractors Messrs. Allibhai Mahomed Cassam and Company, were bound to complete the work by 31st May 1902. The work was not however completed by the end till the 31st March last. They were accordingly charged the cost (amounting to Rs. 2,377-5-4) of the supervising establishment retained beyond the contract period. The contractors protest against this charge and state that the delay in the completion of the work was due to the surcharging of the sewer which greatly retarded the progress of the work and which compelled their workmen to stop work for hours together daily. The Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, reports that time after time, the temporary works which they had erected to keep the sewage from flooding the excavation were washed away and the labour of many nights was often wrecked on a single morning. The contractors had to employ extra pumping. The contractor's contention appears to me to be a valid one and it is not fair under the circumstances to charge them the cost of the extra establishment. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee to debit it to the work. The total cost on account of establishment is Rs. 4,158-5-4 which causes an excess of Rs. 1,318-5-4 over the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,840. I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to this being met partly from savings in the contract amount and partly from the contingent provision.

The sanction applied for was granted.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The following resolution of the Corporation with regard to the appointment of the Executive Engineer was recorded:—That, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, Mr. Joseph Hall M. Inst. C. E., M. I. Mech. E., &c., be appointed, under Section 74 of the Municipal Act, III of 1888, as ammended by Bombay Act, V of 1903, to the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality for a period of five years, and that a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem be paid to him from the date on which he starts for Bombay to join his appointment. That the Corporation approve of the payment to Mr. Hall of the cost of his passage to Bombay and will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant for the purpose.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY LIMITED.

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. O. Meyer presiding.

The report of the directors for the year ending 30th June 1903 stated:—The result of the season's work is less satisfactory than was at one time expected, owing to various causes beyond the control of the directors. The total number of bales pressed is 68,937, against 69,179 bales last season. The profit and loss account for the year shows a credit balance of Rs. 38,189-4-5 from which your directors have set aside Rs. 4,000 to depreciation fund and to which they have transferred Rs. 12,000 from equalising dividend fund, making a total of Rs. 38,189-4-5 which they propose to apportion as follows:—Rs. 37,500 in payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 7 1-2 per share, equal to 6 per cent carrying forward the balance of Rs. 689-4-5 to next year's account. The report and the audited accounts up to the 30th June 1903 were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 7-8 per share was declared, and Mr. Chabildas Lallubhoy, the retiring director, was re-elected. Messrs Nesserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji and Manekshe Beramji Master were appointed auditors for the current year.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirtieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. O. Meyer presiding.

The directors' report for the year ending 30th June 1903 stated:—The result of the season's work is not quite so satisfactory as your Directors at one time anticipated it would be, owing to various causes quite outside their control. The total number of bales pressed is 50,681 against 53,105, last season. The profit and loss account for the year shows a credit balance of Rs. 37,873-7-3, from which your directors have set aside Rs. 4,000 to depreciation fund and to which they have transfered the same amount, i.e. Rs. 4000, from equalising dividend Fund, leaving Rs. 37,873-7-3 for distribution, which they propose to apportion as follows: Rs. 37,500 in payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share equal to 6 per cent, carrying forward the balance of Rs. 373-7-3 to next year's account.

The report and the audited accounts up to the 30th June 1903 were received and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared. Mr. Dyabhai Fatidas, the retiring director was re-elected, and Messrs Nesserwanji Sorabji Jamasji and Nesserwanji Sorabji Bunshaw were appointed auditors for the current year. Thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Victoria Buildings, Mr. D. J. Tata presiding. The secretary read the report of directors and the audited balance sheet that made up to 30th June last. The directors' report has already been published.

The chairman announced that the directors contemplated an increase of 8,000 ring spindles in the new spinning mill for which there is engine power and some preparatory machinery. The extra cost for this increase will be about Rs 3,03,000.

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend was declined for the half year, to be paid on the 3,000 whole shares at the rate of Rs. 70 per share, and on the 12,750 half shares at the rate of Rs. 35 per share, being with the ad interim dividend, Rs. 120 on each whole share and Rs 60 on half share. The nomination made by the board of Mr. Framjee Eduljee Davar as a director was approved and confirmed, Messrs. R. J. Tata and H. E. Banajee who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. H. E Davar and M. H. Davar were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

RADIUM AT £12,000 PER OUNCE.

A WONDERFUL NEW ILLUMINANT.

In an interesting article on the commercial possibilities of radium a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says the scientists' actual demand for radium is making a new industry in Germany and France, where radium is being supplied at the rate of £12,000 per ounce. In spite of this enormous price however, it is a fact that the makers now have on hand orders for many ounces. Indeed, says the correspondent, at the present moment the commercial demand for radium for therapeutic purposes exceeds the supply. Radium possess all the value of "X" rays, plus the inestimable advantage of beautiful consistency and delicate response to regulation. Already it has been found that a small tube no bigger than a goose-quill, containing one-fifth to one-tenth of a grain of radium, is as effectual as a costly and elaborate electrical apparatus, accomplishing results in the cure of cancer which exceed the best achievements of the "X" ray. The case with which it can be applied locally (as, for example, to the nostril and the throat) is of immense surgical advantage.

Whatever may be the future commercial value of radium for therapeutic purposes, however, it is probable, says the correspondent, that commercially it will prove more valuable as an illuminant. A very little radium will so powerfully excite fluorescence in sulphide of zinc as to supply effective and practically permanent illumination. All the artificial illuminants now in use are the outcome of immense waste of energy, producing more heat than light. It is believed that radium will be the main factor in a future form of illumination which will effect economies in coal of incalculable importance.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

APPEAL COURT JUDGES DIFFER

The Appeal Court, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob, delivered Judgment at the High Court yesterday in the appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Tyebjee in the case of Jehangir Manockjee Carsetji against the Secretary of State for India. The suit in the court below was filed by the plaintiff, complaining of a resolution of the Governor of Bombay, dated the 6th November 1899, and praying that the plaintiff may be awarded a sum of Rs. 1,59,000 as damages sustained by him by the wrongful acts of Government, asking that the said resolution may be set aside and for costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State, the defendant and the respondent Mr. Jehangir, the plaintiff, and appellant appeared in person.

As the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty was ill, he could not attend the court.

Mr. Justice Jacob accordingly first delivered the judgment of Mr. Justice Batty, who, in a long judgment said that in this case the plaintiff's own allegations completely exonerated the principal, who was the Secretary of State for India. The plaintiff alleged personal and private motive and not devotion to the principal's interests, to have been the "Causa causans." It was impossible in this instance for him to set up alternative cases. There could be only one "causa causans." The plaintiff after alleging person l malice could not, on finding that such malice would relieve the principal from liability, turn round and say that he did not mean that, and that the principal must still be liable for the wrongful act as one done on his behalf. The final result at which his lordship had arrived but which owing to illness he was unable further to elaborate—was that the suit was not maintainable against the Secretary of State for India in Council, and that it must be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Jacob then read his own judgment, in the course of which he said it was not the fact that benefit had actually accrued as a consequence of the act of the servant or agent that was material in such cases, but the intentions of the agent to secure such benefit for his employer, which it appeared to his lordship, was distinguishable from the motive, such as antecedent ill-feeling which might have actuated the agent in forming such an intention. In the case of the British Mutual Banking Company vs. Charwood Forest Railway (18 Q. B. D. 714) the fraudulent statements were made by the Secretary in the interest of a friend and not for the defendants and the decision proceeded on that ground. In a case like the present it would be difficult to say, that the passing of the censure on the plaintiff was intended to serve the interests of any one other than the Government. Such was certainly not the case made for the defendant. The question then, if raised, would be one of fact. For these and other reasons given in his judgment, his lordship was of opinion that the issues before the court had wrongly been decided, and could not be decided on issues of pure law, apart from considerations of the facts, which the plaintiff might be able to prove, and that the suit must, therefore, go back to the Court of first instance for disposal of these, and the other issues, on the merits.

His lordship said that as there was a difference of opinion between him and his colleague, the appeal would have to be referred to such Judge as might be appointed by the Chief Justice.

The Advocate General contended that it could not be done, under Section 575 of the Civil Procedure Code. The Judgment, under that section, must be affirmed.

His lordship said he did not think he was bound to deal with that point.

The Advocate General said the Code provided that the matter could only be referred where the Judges differed. He understood that his lordship, who would be soon leaving, would not be able to sit on the reference.

His lordship said it was on that account that the matter has been hurried through. Mr. Justice Batty was unfortunately ill, and he had to deliver judgment alone.

The Advocate-General said the question of reference depended on whether his lordship would be a member of the court which heard the reference or not.

His lordship observed it was not necessary for a further hearing before three Judges. The appeal would now be heard by a judge not including those who had already heard it.

The Advocate-General cited cases decided in the High Courts of Allahabad and Madras, in which all the three Judges heard the reference.

His lordship pointed out that the practice of the Bombay High Court was that when two Judges differed, the matter was referred by the order of the Chief Justice to another Judge, who disposed of the appeal.

At the request of the Advocate-General, his lordship took a note of the point raised by the Advocate-General.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

Our Rajkot correspondent writes:—Morvi's appeal against the decision of the Political Agent, Halar in the interlocutory injunction obtained by Nowanagar in the Nawlakhi land dispute was referred by Mr. Quin, Agent to H. E. the Governor to his Judicial Assistant, who last week announced his decision. Mr. Westropp has decided all the points in Morvi's favour. He has discharged the order of injunction, discharged the order of contempt of court which was alleged to have been committed by Morvi in continuing the work of construction in the Leyt Island and on the Jhunj creek after the issuing of the injunction order, and has reserved the decision on the point of the loss that Morvi has sustained in consequence of the interlocutory injunction obtained by Nowanagar for a further hearing. The Nowanagar State was represented by Mr. H. A. Wadya, in conjunction with Mr. G. B. Munshi, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Gulabhai Vejeshanker Ohhaya, a district pleader. The Morvi State, on the other hand, was represented by its Dewan and Hazoor Personal Assistant, Mr. Morarji Mangalji Pandya, who appeared with a district pleader, Mr. Harishankar N. Pandya.

A political crisis seems to be hovering over the Junagarh State. Mr. Parshotamrai Sunderji Jhalanath-Dewan, has resigned and I hear from good authority that many other resignations of prominent State officials of the various departments will follow. Even his political opponents, if he has any, will admit that the purity of justice in the State owe a great deal to Mr. Jhala's plans and projects, and though it is impossible to satisfy an entire population, consisting of various castes and creeds Mr. Jhala has always had the best interests of the State at heart.

Rain is badly wanted in some parts of the province and unless we have a downpour in a few days, we apprehend the wheat crops may suffer.

Mr. Khumbatti B. A., Headmaster, Kathiawar High School, Rajkote, is transferred to Surat as Assistant Educational Inspector. Prior to his departure an evening party, was given in his honour and was attended by Mr. S. N. Pandit, barrister-at-law and the elite of Rajkote. Mr. Khambatti is an educationist of sterling worth and as a gentleman who took special pains for cattle preservation in the terrible famines of the past few years he will be most gratefully remembered.

TO STUDY OUR RIVAL'S METHODS.

TALK WITH PROMOTER OF EDUCATION COMMISSION.

Mr. Alfred Mosely sails for New York to be ready to receive the Commission which he is taking out to study the system of education in the United States. In an interview with a "St. James's Budget" representative, Mr. Mosely stated that the Commission which is representative of the United Kingdom, would make a careful inquiry into all branches of education from primary to university. "The idea I have in view in equipping this Commission," said Mr. Mosely, "is to see whether the Americans are more advanced than ourselves in their methods of education, and if so on what points. We wish at the same time to avoid any weaknesses. I am hopeful that the investigations will not only result in useful information being placed before the educational authorities, but that some sort of constructive policy will be advocated by the delegates as a whole. Now is the time when the changes brought about by the Education Bill are coming into operation to see how our system can be brought up to date, either by adopting the best points in the systems of the United States and Germany or in some other way. The remarkable fact that stands out is that the two countries which are pushing us hardest in commercial competition are the countries that have paid the greatest attention to education—the United States and Germany. My own personal view is that the success of the United Stated is entirely due to its elastic system of education whereby children pass on automatically from primary to secondary schools, and then on to the universities if they show any promise at all. There is no question of scholarships entering into the attainment of a college education in the United States."

PREVENTION OF FRAUDULENT BOOK-KEEPING.

A NOVEL PROPOSAL IN BOMBAY.

REGISIRATION OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

The following letter containing a proposal of interest and importance to the mercantile community has been addressed to the Government of Bombay by Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patell, Acting Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Causes Court, Bombay:—

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a proposal for the compulsory registration of all books of account used throughout the Bombay Presidency.

The proposal I venture to make is based on long experience of Native and English account books as produced in Courts of Law. If it is adopted, it will, I feel confident, effectually put a stop to the dishonest practice of making false and fictitious entries in account books by the insertion of new pages and the removal of old ones, as occasion requires. The proposal has for its object the introduction of a sure safeguard against these malpractices.

AIDS TO DISHONEST BOOK-KEEPING.

Although all Europeans and a few Native merchants use English-bound books, Native-bound account books or "chopdas" are in universal use amongst the Natives of India. The method of binding these books is ancient, but is open to grave abuses. A "chopda" is made up of long sheets of Ahmedabad paper of a peculiar make, which are so stitched or strung together that any "chopda" can be re-opened, and, after pages have been added or abstracted as the case may require, it can be restrung with the greatest ease. It is also the practice to leave at the end of "chopdas" written and closed in previous years a number of blank pages. As all the pages of the book are of exactly the same colour, thickness and size, and bear no water mark, any dishonest merchant or money-lender can take one or more of these blank pages and add them for substitute them as circumstances may require in the desired place without any fear of detection, particularly when the substituted page is of the same age and shade of colour as the rest of the book. It is a matter of daily experience in Courts that this method of book-binding leads to dishonest and corrupt bookkeeping. With very few exceptions, account books of Marwadi money-lenders, grain-dealers and other petty traders cause grave suspicion, yet in innumerable instances fictitious claims are successfully made out and established by the production of entries said to have been made in the regular course of business. Such systematic dishonesty can only be put a stop to by the Legislature. The method that I propose should be introduced has been very successfully adopted in Austria. If in a country where properly bound books of account are invariably used, the Legislature requires all books of account to be registered, it is quite obvious that the necessity is far more urgent in a country where the binding used for books of account is a binding merely in name, and consists only of running a string through the pages at one end in such a way that the book can be re-opened and bound again at any moment without detection. I therefore beg leave to suggest that Government may be pleased to pass an Act enforcing the registration of all books of account and declaring that no books of account, after a certain date, shall be deemed to have been regularly kept in the course of business and considered admissible in evidence un

WRITERS AND READERS.

An important fine art work dealing with the Turner water-colours in the National Gallery is announced by Messrs. Cassell. It will contain nearly sixty reproductions in colour, and will have a descriptive text by Mr. Theodore A. Cook.

An interesting addition is being made to Canon Ainger's well-known edition of Charles Lamb's letters. It consists of a group of letters which have not hitherto seen the light. The whole work is now also to be included in Macmillan's popular Eversley Series.

Lovers of nature will be glad to hear of another book by Mr. Richard Kearton and his brother. It will be called Wild Nature's Ways, and it will be illustrated from direct photographs. The book deals mainly with birds, and throws new light upon their habits, instincts, and intelligence. Messrs. Cassell announce it.

Tariff literature begins to get active in book form as well as in pamphlets. Professor Ashley, who is Dean of the Faculty of Commerce at Birmingham University, has written a volume which Messrs. King announce. He is in general sympathy with the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain, but goes deeply into the economic considerations involved. The book, while scientific in spirit, is written in a style appealing to the general educated public.

Mrs. Archibald Little, who has great knowledge of China and the Chinese has recently been engaged upon a biography of Li Hung Chang. It is now completed, and Messrs. Cassell promise it for publication this autumn. The life-story of Li Hung Chang is almost the history of China during the nineteenth century. He was also a wonderful personality as we learned when he was here, and as Mrs. Little's book will show in detail.

The history of the English Church, which Messrs. Macmillan are publishing was originally to have been in seven volumes. It has now been arranged to add an eighth volume, dealing with the Church during the nineteenth century. It will be written by the Vice-Provost of Eton College, Mr. F. W. Cornish. Three other volumes remain to appear, and of them one will be ready this month. The late Dean Stephens was joint editor of the history with the Rev. W. Hunt, who continues the task.

Last year the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield wrote a book for Mr. Dent on the English cathedrals. He now has a volume coming out with him entitled 'The City Companies and their Good Works.' It describes the origin and history of the various City Companies and their activities at the present time. Some of the Companies have associations which touch the history of England itself. Mr. A. B. Quinton has made drawings of the more interesting City halls for the book.

Dr. Courthope has two more volumes of his history of English poetry in the press with Messrs. Macmillan. Volume three opens with a chapter on English poetry after the Spanish Armada, and comes down to the Restoration. Volume four is largely devoted to Shakespeare, of whose dramatic development Dr. Courthope makes an interesting survey. He has also written an appendix on the authenticity of some of the early plays assigned to Shakespeare and their relationship to the progress of his dramatic genius.

The last essay that Mr. Henley wrote was a long and careful appreciation of Henry Fielding. It will appear in a complete edition of Fielding's writings, with which Mr. Heineman is to begin a new series called the Pickering Club Classics. The name, of course, recalls one of the great English typographers, and is in compliment to him. There has not before been such an edition of Fielding as this is to be, for it will contain everything he wrote. Later on the writings of other English masters will be given in the series in their complete form.

Mr. J. J. Bell, the author of Wee Macgreegor, was in London the other day. He is now back at his home in Argyllshire and hard at work. He has written a series of idylls of domestic life, under the title 'Jers and Co. Jess is the wife of one David Houston, a joiner and glazier by trade, but a gardener by nature. It is a case of the grey mare being the better horse, as the old saying runs. The story-sketches will appear first in the "Woman at Home," with illustrations by Mr. A. S. Boyd. He has already illustrated a dainty edition of 'Wee Macgreegor.'

On Tuesday Messrs. Chapman will publish a volume by Mr. Oliver G. Ready, entitled "Life and Sport in China." Mr. Ready, who has resided in various parts of China for upwards of twelve years, endeavours to give an account of people and events as he knew them. He describes the life of Europeans in China and their amusements, which include a certain amount of sport. They shoot, ride and sail, and generally they contrive to remain Englishman, although seas divide them so far from England. The book has illustrations and a good map.

Mr. G. W. Beldam, who is known both as a cricketer and a golfer, is issuing through Messrs. Macmillan a volume about 'Great Golfers.' It is compiled on a novel plan, and aims at conveying instruction by illustration. Mr. Beldam had photographed Taylor Vardon, Braid, and Herd when actually playing their characteristic golf strokes. With reproductions of these photographs he gives hints from the players themselves, and he writes of cricket in relation to golf. Mr. Harold Hilton has contributed a chapter on some famous amateur golfers.

Lady Warwick writes an introduction to a volume with which Messrs. Chapman are to-day completing their [redacted] It deals with the lighter bran[redacted] is written by Miss Edith [redacted]dy Warwick Hostel, and Bra[redacted] Warwick speaks of the Mis[redacted]ve, in finding suitable emp[redacted] seems to me that light wor[redacted]de solution of this problem by [redacted] of our crowded cities to a healthier and happier life. Market gardening, fruit growing, and poultry farming are some of the lighter branches of agriculture which Lady Warwick recommends to women.

Concerning Fiction.—Messrs. Macmillan announce their first novel by Guida. It has the title Helianthac. —Early next week Mr. John Lane will publish Tommy Wideawake, a story by a new writer, Mr. H. H. Bashford. The hero is just a boyish boy. —Messrs. Duckworth promise a novel, 'True Eyes and the Whirlwind,' by an Australian, Mr. Randolph Bedford, who is at present in London. He seeks to describe life as he has found it. —Mr. Stodart Walker, who is already known as writer, has a novel called 'Drinkers of Hemlock' appearing with Mr. G. A. Morton, of Edinburgh. —Next Thursday Messrs. Chatto will publish Mr. M. P. Shiel's new novel, 'Unto the Third Generation.' —Bric-a-Brac.—Mr. George Meredith discusses the art and personality of Thackeray in a short introduction which he has written for an edition of 'The Four Georges,' announced by Messrs. Blackie. —J. Guinness Rogers, D. D.: An 'Autobiography' is a volume promised by Messrs. James Clarke and Co. It will have a portrait and illustrations. —Mr. Michael MacDonagh has written a new biography of Daniel O'Connell, and Messrs. Cassell will publish it this autumn. —A volume of sermons by Mr. W. J. Dawson is appearing in the International Pulpit Series issued by the Revell Company. It is entitled 'The Reproach of Christ.' —A volume of personal experiences during the South African campaign is announced by Messrs. Marshall Brothers under the title 'The Bible on the Battlefield.' The writer is Mr. F. C. Vernon Harcourt.

A chef in any Atlantic City hotel was attacked by his negro waiters. He rushed into the refrigerator, entrenched himself behind ice blocks, and held the assailants at bay with a revolver until the police arrived.

A German was due at Bow-street to answer a charge of burglary. A police inspector explained that the man was in hospital, as in getting out of a window of the house he broke into he fell into the area.

Traffic in slaves continues to flourish almost without check in Tripoli, notwithstanding all international undertakings and internal regulations. Between January 1 and July 31 no fewer than 48 consignments of slaves had been liberated by purchase by voluntary agencies, chiefly Italian, but these are a mere trifle compared with the horrible frequency of the traffic. Young women are especially in demand and they go principally to Constantinople to the Seraglios of the Pashas. Men can be pointed out in Tripoly living in open affluence on the proceeds of this infamous traffic.

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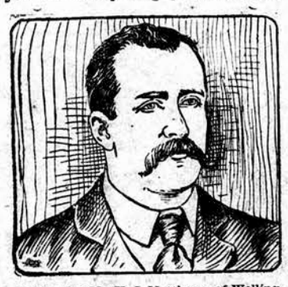

Read what Mr. H. J. Matthews, of Wellington, New Zealand, says about this. He also sends his photograph.
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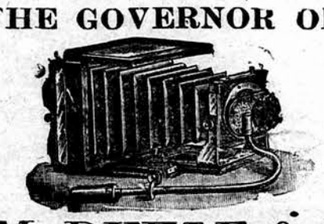

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